Bombay Gazette.

Volume 34. Wednesday, September 3, 1823. No. 1735.

TO

Parents and Guardians,

Mrs. Ann Boyce

WIDOW OF THE LATE

Mr. C. B. Boyce.

RESPECTFULLY begs to inform them that, She finds herself Called upon to use her Idustry towards the Support of herself and the late Mr. WILLIAM BOYCE'S three Children who have no one to look to for protection but herself, Intends to form an Establishment for a limited number of Children of both Sexes, Boys to the Age of 8 years and Girls at any Age, She pledges herself that her best endeavours shall [illegible] wanted to merit the Confidence of those who may favor her with it. The greatest attention shall be paid to her Pupils's Health, Comfort, Morals, and Education, She will teach the English Language, Writing, and the first Rules of Arithemetic, and to Young Ladies the usual Needle Work &c. her terms for Boarding, Lodging, and Washing, with the above Branches of Education will be 35 Rupees per Month, each Pupil to be provided at their expence, with a Silver Spoon, One Knife and Fork, a Mug, Cot and Bedding and Six Towels. Mrs. B. has accomodation ready for the reception of three or four Pupils and should an encrease take place She will take a Suitable House for their accomodation, for Mrs. B's. present residence inquire at Messrs. LUGRIN, SON and CO. and address all Letters to their Care.

Mrs. BOYCE feels herself already much indebted to public favor and She hopes that, the distressed Situation in which She has been so very suddenly placed will not fail to recommend her to the Continuation of a Public's favor so highly distinguished for their humane and Compassionate feelings.

Bombay, 3d September 1823.

CARD.

ANY Ship bound for England that may have occasion for a Portuguese Doctor well qualified, for a round voyage, may apply to the Office of Messrs. LIMJEE BHIKAJEE and Sons.

(2) Bombay, 22d August 1823

Publishing

AT

CALCUTTA,

The Case of

Mr. Erskine,

CONTAINING an authentic statement of the proceedings had against that Gentleman in the Hon'ble the Recorder's Court of Bombay, in June 1823.

"Further particulars will be afterwards given."

Bombay, 1st September 1823.

For Sale

AT

Framjee Cowasjee's

Office,

A FEW

WHOLE AND HALF CHESTS

OF

Carbonell's

CLARET

IMPORTED PER

Euphrates,

At 45 Rs. per Dozen

"TERMS CASH."

AND ALSO,

AN ASSORTMENT

OF

Patent Chain

CABLES

WITH APPARATUS,

FOR

SHIPS

FROM 30 TO 700 TONS

Measurement

For Particulars apply to the same Person.

(c) Bombay, 20th August 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Saturday, the 6th Instant,

TO CLOSE DIFFERENT ACCOUNTS,

Oil Floor Cloths,

One Cloth measuring	22 feet in length by 18 feet in breadth.				
One	Do.	35 " 6 In.	Do.	by 18	Do.
One	Do.	22 " 6 "	Do.	by 18	Do.
One	Do.	22 " 4 "	Do.	by 18	Do.

SUNDRIES.

REGULATION Swords and Sabres, —Holster Pistols—Globe Lamps 3rd Size—Buttons—Mahogany Shaving Cases—Glass Ware Cut and Plain—Plated Table Candlesticks with Shades—India Table Shades—Chintz Broad and Narrow, of Fine quality for Furniture—Gilt Moulding for Picture Frames—Ladies Work Boxes—Morroco and Tumbridge ware, Several pieces of China Black Silk Handkerchiefs—Tin Ware.

AND

A small Assortment of French Sattin, and Ribbons,

Bombay, 3d September 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT A

Godown

UNDER THE OFFICE OF

Messrs Peraeira Sobrinho & Co.

On Wednesday next 10th Instant,

THE REMAINING LOT OF

THE LATE

Lalla Fuguera's

STOCK IN TRADE

CONSISTING OF

MADEIRA Wine in Pipe and Bottles Beer in Hhds. and Bottles Cyder, Perry, French Brandy, Gin, Rum, Sheraz Wines, Agoardente, Tamerend Jelly, Genger Swet meats, and a Lot of Empty Bottles.

Bombay, 3d September 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
THIS DAY
Wednesday, September 3d, at noon,
AT
Messrs. Lugrin and Son,
A FEW PIPES
OF
MADEIRA,
THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE FIRM
of
Mess'rs. Lugrin & Watson.
THE WINE HAS BEEN TWO YEARS
IN
Bombay.
TERMS CASH
AND
The Wine to be cleared in three days from date of sale.

N. B. The Wine may be tasted at Messrs. LUGRIN and SON'S Warehouse.

Bombay, 30th August 1823.

Lottery
OF
DIAMOND
AND OTHER
Jewellery,
AND
SILVER PLATE.
ALL OF
SUPERIOR
WORKMANSHIP,
CLOCKS
BY M'CABE.
AND SOME OTHER ARTICLES.

THE
SCHEME
Of the above Lottery is to be seen
AT
Lugrin, Son and Co's.
WAREHOUSE,

WHERE Subscriptions are received. Any persons at Out Stations wishing to see the SCHEME, will on application be supplied with it; some Numbers shall be written on it, which will be kept vacant until answers can be received.

Bombay, 29th August 1823.

Persian Tobacco.

MESSRS. LUGRIN SON and CO. have received a small Consignment, which can be had at their Warehouse for the following prices.

Per Bale or Skin, . . . Rs. 70
Per Pound. . . . . " 2

Bombay, 27th August 1823.

Passage to London,
THE FAST SAILING SHIP

Brailsford,
A. I.
BURTHEN 500 TONS,
JOHN SPRING
Commander,
Having her entire Cargo engaged.

WILL positively sail for London on or before the 21st September, She carries a Surgeon, and has very good accommodations for Passengers; particulars of which may be known on application to Capt. SPRING on Board, or at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 3d September 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st August 1823.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that no Assistant Surgeon will, in future, be permitted to hold any civil or staff appointment, not immediately under a full Surgeon, until he shall have actually served two year in India.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Coudcil is pleased to make the following temporary appointments.

1st Battalion 5th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant Teasdale of the 1st Battalion, 1st or Grenadier Regiment N. I. to officiate as Interpreter during the suspension of Lieutenant Meldrum, or until further orders,—Date of appointment 26th April 1823.

Lieutenant Cathcart, to peform the duties of Quarter Master,—Ditto.

2nd Battalion 8th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant Bernard M'cMahon, to act as Adjutant during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Collis on sick Certificate, or until further orders,—Date of appointment 5th August 1823.

Bombay Castle, 23d August 1823.

Lieutenant Colonel Mackonochie is confirmed in the Command of the troops in Cutch from the date of his assuming charge.

Bombay Castle, 25th August 1823.

Assistant Surgeon John Granville Griffith, of the Bombay European Regiment, is allowed a furlough to Europe on his urgent private affairs, for a period of one year from the date of his embarkation.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment.

Ordnance Department.

Sub-Conductor Nicholes Hughes to be Conductor, vice Wilkinson, dismissed from the situation by the Sentence of a General Court Martial,—date of appointment 6th August 1823.

Bombay Castle, 28th August 1823.

With reference to the Extract from the Hon'ble the Court's letter dated 21 May, published in General orders 20th September 1821.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs that the following subsidiary rules regarding staff allowances to absent and acting staff officers be observed until the Court's further orders be received, to have effect from the 1st instant.

I. The Hon'ble Court's Regulations is held to be applicable to all officers absent on leave whether within or beyond the limits of the Presidency.

II. Acting Staff officers (their temporary appointments being of course made or confirmed by Governments) shall in all cases receive the full staffs salary of the situations, when there may not be any absent staff officer entitled to a moiety thereof.

III. Under the foregoing rule, the half staff allowance forfeited by a staff officer, who, having a furlough to the Cape &c. proceeds on on to Europe without returning to Bombay,, shall be assignable to the officer who has performed the duty of the situation.

IV. No acting staff officer, absent from the duties of the station in which he had been officiating, shall have any title to staff allowance.

V. Staff officers on returning from leave will recommence drawing the full salary from the date of resuming charge of their appointments.

VI. Officers newly appointed to staff situations are not to commence drawing the full salary until they actually assume charge. In the event of their absence when the appointment is made, the half staff salary will be admissible to them only from the date of the authority notifying the same; no regard being had to the date which may be given to the appointment on such order.

VII. But Commissariat Officers shall in every case be entitled to the full salary of their departmental rank, without regard to the station at which they may be serving, provided they are in charge of, or are employed on Commissariat duties.

VIII. Staff officers of the same departments or whose appointments bear the same designation, permitted to exchange station at their own request, shall be allowed half staff pay whilst proceeding to join or absent with leave. But if the removal take place on public grounds, which will be notified in general orders, such officers will be allowed full staff pay whilst travelling to join, as upon duty; provided always they proceed by the nearest route; in failure of which they shall be considered as on leave and the officers in temporary charge will also be entitled to the full allowance.

IX. When staff officers of different departments are permitted to exchange or are otherwise removed from one situation to another, they shall draw the half or full staff pay of the new appointment under the rules printed in Art, VI, and VIII.

X. Officers promoted in a Department whilst on furlough, shall receive the half staff pay of the higher grade in the Department provided they are in other respects qualified to claim it.

XI. Deputies and assistants, during the absence of their principals, shall be allowed to draw the half or full staff pay (as the case may be) of the next superior grade in the Department, relinquishing the half or full staff pay of their own situation to the officer next below them.

XII. In Cases where the appointment of a temporary Assistant may be considered unnecessary, the half or full Staff Pay of the Junior Assistant shall be saving to Government.

XIII. Commissariat Officers being removable from one Station to another by roster, or under the exigencies of the service shall in no case receive higher pay than what they may be entitled to by their departmental rank, excepting only the senior Assistant, if placed at the head of the office at the Presidency during the absence of Commissary General on leave; which case, as officiating head of the department, he will be entitled to the half or full staff Pay of Commissary General, the half or full staff Pay of his own proper departmental rank being a saving to Government.

XIV. No Officer temporarily appointed to Officiate in the Commissariat department shall receive higher Pay than is allowed to an acting sub-assistant Commissary, notwithstanding the acting officer may be performing the duty previously executed by an assistant, and there may be a vacancy of an Assistant in the Department.

XV. But any Officer so situated, who may have to frame accounts or give security shall be viewed in the light of an Extra Sub Assistant, and be entitled to the full staff salary.

XVI. Staff Officers on leave of absence are prohibited by the Hon'ble Courts Regulation drawing in

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any case more than the half staff salary, the remaining portion, in cases where Officers are not appointed to do the duty, being a saving to Government.

XVII. But officers absent from the duties of their situations, and in the performance of their duty under the orders of Government or of the Commander in Chief with the sanction of Government, for which Extra allowances are not assigned, shall be entitled to their full salary so long as they may be thus circumstanced.

XVIII. The acting Staff Officer in the above case shall also draw he full Staff salary for the same period as the proper staff Officer may be permitted to draw it; but the half staff Pay only for any further period he may be so officiating.

XIX. Absent Staff Officers, and Acting Staff Officers having official rank superior to what they hold regimentally, and for which the allowances of the corresponding regimental rank are assigned shall be allowed the regimental allowances according to the Official rank, together with such Staff Pay as they may respectively be entitled to under the preceding rules.

XX. Staff Officers who draw Field allowances and Horse money in virtue of their Staff situation, shall have no title to any portion of allowances whilst absent.

XXI. The foregoing rulee, in so fsr as relate to the division of Staff allowances, do not extend the Regimental staff, but the Officiating Officer who may be nominated for the performance of such duty, during the absence of the proper staff Officer, in Battalion or Regimental orders, shall receive the regimental staff allowances agreeably to former usage.

XXII No Regimental or other staff Officer absent on leave between muster and muster shall forfeit any portion of his staff allowances, unless it shall have been found expedient by Government to appoint or confirm the appointment of an officer to officiate during his absence.

XXIII In regard to the effective Regimental staff of His Majesty's Regiments whose pay and allowances are so fixed as not to admit of o division, they shall be permitted to draw the whole King's and Company's staff pay; taking care, however, to make arrangements under the sanction of the Commanding officer for remuneration of the Officiating officer for during their absence.

XXIV, All former orders by Government in repects to staff allowances to absent and acting staff officers are hereby rescinded.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary,

BOMBAY CASTE, 1ST AUGUST 1823,

MARINE DEPARTMENT

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions, in supersesion of those sanctioned under date the 29th of June, last;—in consequence of the deaths of Lieutenants Watson and Barnes,—vizt,

Second Lieutenant Robert Cogan, to be a first Lieutenant vice Barnes deceased,—Date of Rank 9th do,

Second Lieutenant John Sawyer, to be a first Lieutenant, vice Reynolds deceased,—Date of Rank 9th May 1823,

Second Lieutenant William Rose to be a first Lieutenand vice Watson deceased.— Date of Rank 10th July 1823,

Senior Midshipman C, Barnard, to be second Lieutenant, vice Cogan promoted.—Date of Rank 4th May 1823.

Senior Midshipman Robert Lowe, to be second Lieutenant, vice Harris promoted,—Date of Rank 9th May 1823,

Senior Midshipman Oliph Spencer, to be second Lieutenant vice Sawyer promoted,—Date of Rank 9th May 1823,

Senior Midshipman Charles Wells, to be second Lieutenant, vice Rose promoted,—Date of Rank 10th July 1823,

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J, HENDERSON,
Secretary to Govt,

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette

SIR,

In a recent Bengal Newspaper, I have read with pleasure, a Statement, that a Steam Ship was daily expected at Calcutta from England. The Editor, however, doubts the possibility of the voyage being completed, as asserted, in six weeks; and I join in his scepticism. The thing is impossible.

It will, however, be easily practicable to effect the voyage in 10 weeks, *to a certainty*, with every probability of doing it in 8 or 9. This will be a great saving of time, when it is remembered that the ordinary passage occupies nearer 20, than 16 weeks.

In faith of this openion, I have drawn out two Tables of Routes, and distances, which vary only in respect to consumption of Fuel, and in substituting, on the outward voyage, the Cape for Aljaa Bay, as a Rendezvous, and vice versâ. These you will find at the close of this letter.

In calculating the momentum given to the Vessel by the Engine, or by wind, I have rated it in the Tropics (where there are usually a steady Trade-wind, and smooth Sea) at 10 miles an hour. In other latitudes, I have computed the velocity at six miles an hour, which will allow for the resistance of occasional hostile gales, and heavy Seas. At certain seasons, however, the former computation will be the most correct, as during the prevalence of light Western breezes in the Atlantic, it may be supposed (both powers combined a higher of impetent will be obtained.

I therefore conclude that the time noted in the Tables—10 weeks—as required for the voyage, may be considered as the maximum: So that Passengers when embarked, might be impressed with the consoling assurance of reaching their destination, at all events, at the termination of that period.

The expenditure of coals has been calculated (for a Vessel of 400 Tons and 100 Horse power) at three quarters of a Bushel a mile, or one chaldron for every 50 miles, of steam propulsion. The largest quantity that would be required, on the largest distance, at that Computation, would be 40 chaldrons. Prudence, however, would suggest the propriety of always having an overplus of fuel. Supposing, therefore, the stock to be completed, at each rendezvous, to 50 chaldrons, the stowage required, would, necessarily, be 200 Tons;—allowing 4 Tons to each chaldron.

The Port of arrival at, and departure from, India, has been fixed at Point de Galle, with the view of concentrating passengers to, and from, both coasts, who would be conveyed thence, and thither, in local Packets.

The intermediate Harbours, fixed on in the Tables, appear the most desirable in point of distance from each other, and with respect to procuring supplies, and establishing entrepôts of fuel. Lisbon, Madeira, and St. Jago, all owe allegiance to the same Flag, which, from time immemorial, has waved in amity, and in alliance, with that of Great Britain; and it cannot be doubted that an enterprize of this nature, would have the Cordial support of the Government, and the ardent good wishes of the mercantile community, of Portugal.

Next to arriving at our destination speedily, it is most desireable to reach it pleasantly. In this respect it would be needless to dilate on the comfort of landing every ten or twelve days, and of obaining sweet water, and vegetables, duritng the whole voyage.

To females, invalids, and children, the passage of the Desert of Suez, on Camels, would be impracticable; and however inviting that route might be to the Antiquary and the enthusiast (under present circumstances) even they would not be tempted to follow, when this were open to them. It should also be noticed, that Vessels from Egypt, and all the Levant, have to perform quarantine for four or five days, on reaching an English Port, from which Ships from the Indian Ocean are exempted.

It may be therefore assumed, should Steam-Packets be established, and navigated between England, and India, on the route now advocated, that the *Majority* of Passengers would prefer it, to that by the Mediterannean.

I shall not enlarge on the subject, further than by expressing my humble opinion, that money laid out in the establishment of the requisite number of Vessels, would be pre-eminently productive, and remunerative, to those concerned. Those who feel inclined to investigate the subject, can peruse the prospectus you lately published, (which I imagine is the one recently propounded in England by Lieut. Johnson R. N.) and which includes the various estimates of outlay, expences, and profits. These are certainly plain, and reasonable, and as I have no means of verifying their accuracy, or detecting their incorrectness, I have assumed them as data in forming my opinion. If that opinion be correct, *whilst there is notoriously so much unemployed Capital*, and so much difficulty in investing it, why should not a "British-India Steam-Packet company" viâ Lisbon, and the Cape, be *at once* established?— . . . . . .

VAPORIFER.

SATARA,
26th August 1823.

I perceive, by the late English Newspaper, that Steam-Packets were to be navigated between Brighton and Corunna; a distance, of 700 miles, which was to be performed in 90 hours.

OUTWARD VOYAGE.

RENDEZVOUS.	Number of days required.	Total Geograph. Miles.	Miles of Wind Propulsion.	Miles of steam Propulsion.	Chaldron of Coals actually required.	Price of Coals a 100 per on prime Cost.	REMARKS.
London to Lisbon,.....	7	1,000	Uncertain.	1,000	21	84 " "	Variable Winds.
Lisbon to Madeira,.....	4	660	800	660	14	56 " "	Do.
Madeira to St. Jago	5	1,200	500	400	8	32 " "	N. E. Trade favourable.
St. Jago to St. Helena,.....	9	2,000	Uncertain.	1,500	31	124 " "	Do.
St. Helena to the Cape,.....	12	1,800	400	1,800	38	152 " "	S. E. Trade favourable.
Cape to Port Louis.....	11	2,200	1,110	1,800	39	156 " "	S. E. Trade adverse.
Port Louis to Point de Galle,..	8	1,950	"	840	17	68 " "	Do. and S. W. Moonsoon.
Two whole days at each station to refresh and take in Fuel and Water,.....	12	"	"	"	"	"	One day more would probably be required during the N. E. Moonsoon; and the consumption of Fuel would be greater.
Grand Total,....	71	10,810	2,810	8,000	168	£672 0 0	

HOMEWARD VOYAGE.

RENDEZVOUS.	Number of Days.	Total Geograph. Miles.	Miles of Wind Propulsion.	Miles of steam Propulsion.	Chaldrons of Coals actually required.	Price of Coals a 100 per on prime Cost.	REMARKS.
Point de Galle to Port Louis,..	9	1,950	400	1,550	32	128 " "	With N. E. Moonsoon.
Port Louis to Algoa Bay,.....	13	1,900	Uncertain.	1,900	40	160 " "	S. E. Trade adverse.
Algoa Bay to St. Helena,.....	12	2,300	1,300	1,000	21	84 " "	S. E. Trade favourable.
St. Helena to St. Jago,.....	9	2,000	600	1,400	29	116 " "	Do.
St. Jago to Madeira,.....	5	1,200	Uncertain.	1,200	25	100 " "	N. E. Trade adverse.
Madeira to Linbon,.....	4	660	Uncertain.	660	14	56 " "	Variable Winds.
Lisbon to London,.....	7	1,000	"	1,000	21	84 " "	Do.
Two whole days at each station to refresh, and take in Fuel and Water,.....	12	"	"	"	"	"	One day more would probably be required during the S. W. Moonsoon; and the consumption of Fuel would be greater.
Grand Total,....	71	11,010	2,300	8,710	189	£728 0 0	

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

In taking a drive round this Island a few days ago, at this interesting season, "when all looks flowry, wild and sweet," I felt particularly gratified, to perceive the ameliorated state of the Public roads. Not only are all the reads in an excellent state of repair, but many new roads have, within the last few years been projected.—Alignments are marked out; and the works completing under a vigilant superintendence. The utmost facility is now afforded to travelling in every possible direction, on this flourishing Island.

It is but justice to state, that, in the judicious alignment of the new roads,—the substantial manner in which they are constructed; with the vigilance every where displayed in keeping the public roads in repair, reflect the utmost credit on the department of superintendence.

This is a truth that must strike every one, who has seen the former state of the public roads a few years ago, and compares them with the present: the efficient state of which must be highly appreciated by a discerning public.

In recording my humble, but sincere tribute of approbation for such important public benefits, I hope for the indulgence of a small space in your next paper.

I am
Sir &c.
A LOVER OF IMPROVEMENT.

BOMBAY,
September 1st 1823.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 3D SEPTEMBER 1823.

We beg to point the attention of our readers to an abstract of the correspondence, contained in our subsequent pages, on the subject of the late negotiations, on which the British Government rest their claim to the approbation of Parliament for the line of conduct they have pursued, with respect to France and Spain.

We give these letters to our readers not only as important Documents by which they may be enabled to form a tolerably adequate notion of the character of the War; but as compositions (particularly Mr. Canning's despatches) well wor thy the attention of the studious reader, as conbining a considerable degree of ingenuity, candour, and liberal feeling, clothed in simple and appropriate language.

It is perhaps impossible, at this distance from the seat of War, to form any other than an imperfect idea of the condition & feelings of the nations who are more directly interested in the result of the French invasion; and whether Great Britain will or will not continue passive, in the event of the success of the French Army, in executing their mad project of modelling the institutions of Spain after their own method, we profess ourselves

incompetent to form any distinct notion.

But the information we are in possession of, we conceive to afford abundant proof of the spirit in which the French invasion of Spain has originated, and the object which it proposes to accomplish; we are therefore furnished with sufficient *data* to determine the character of the War.

Looking at the principles of the Government which has planned this crusade against Spanish liberty,—the policy which formed the resolution of placing an army on the frontiers of Spain, and telling it to make its election of two evils, as the consequence of embracing principles, which have ennobled and renowned the best Governments in the most polished periods of history;—We do not hesitate to pronounce the war, to be decidedly vicious in its principle and purpose. The Spaniards are commanded to submit to King Ferdinands domination, and to leave it to him to manage matters as he wills; if they are not desposed to resign their judgment, and their feelings to this most potent Monarch; if they reject the proffered boon, they are threatened with invasion.

Now it is manifest to us, even to a demonstration, that if there is one reason, that could be urged with more force than another to inspire the Spaniards with a desire, to cling to their constitution with all the errors, of which it is admitted on all hands to partake; the project of France to correct its imperfections by force of arms, we conceive to be that reason.

They might probably have persuaded, deprecated, or even remonstrated with success; but it is too much to assume that Spain could be seduced into a desire, at this period of the 19th Century, to embrace the Doctrines of French Ultraism, enforced too at the point of French Bayonets.

Of all the countries in Europe which have any pretentions to refinement, Spain has perhaps endured a larger share of mental darkness, more of the effects of misrule and priesteraft than any other which comes within our recollection. A long series of abuses, however sanctified by time and prejudice, is no fair argument for their perpetuity. The example of England legislating for herself and at a latter period, tho' but for a season, that of France has no doubt, had its weight in effecting a change in the moral feeling of Spain, Time, and a favorable conjuncture of circumstances has improved these advantages, and paved the way to emancipation; but no sooner is the chalice of liberty presented to the lips of the Spaniards, than French Ultraism interposes to place them in the same state of degradation, as when Ferdinand and the Inquisition reigned in all their glory. What we confess excites in us no small degree of surprize is the fact of France being first and foremost in the attempt to crush the rising liberties of Spain—that France who perhaps has done more than any other nation to infuse liberal principles into the great bulk of the Spanish People should be the first to commence a crusade for putting down these principles, seems a solecism in politics not easy to be reconciled.

But the attack on Spain, and the forbearance, manifested on the part of the British Government, to make a stand in its defence, is, in our judgement, calculated in no small degree to sink its reputation; for the attack tho' directly levelled at Spain, is covertly aimed at the root of all Governments not essentially despotic.

Id isti vituperant factum
Qui cum hunc accusant, Nœvium, Plautum, Ennium
Accusant.

The defence that is put forth by France, as an excuse for her attack on Spain, may, as Sir Jas. Mackintosh has said, be urged to justify an attack on England, Portugal, or any other state, whose institutions are freed from the restraint of arbitrary rule. It is in this view of the queston that we cannot altogether conceal our disappointmt at the cold neutrality manifested by the British Minister towards the contending nations, whilst it does not hesitate to avow its detetation of the doctrines, proclaimed by the French Government, as militating against the Law of nations, and directly opposed to the Policy of the British Government. As a matter of justice no less then of expediency, we confess, we should have been proud to have recorded in our Paper the circumstance that England had sided with Spain.

The Admirers of the histriomic art will, we are sure, be happy to learn that the comody of the School of Reform, and the After piece of Killing no Murder are fixed for performance some day during the ensuing week: and from the strength of the cast, as well as the known talents of the performers, they may we think, confidently anticipate a rich entertainment.

We request the attention of our readers to the very intelligent letter of our correspondent Vaporifer on a subject which has an almost natural claim on the notice of Europeans resident in British India.

Whilst we are on the subject, in we will mention that, altho the doubts suggested by Vaporifer of the practicability of the Ladies, Children and Invalids of India being able to indure the fatigues incidentel to travelling thro the Desert of Suez are entitled to full consideration, we do not think this forms a valid objection to the plan suggested by Lieut. Johnson; nor do we see any reason, if they survive the test of experiment, why they may not both be carried into effect at the same time.

We insert a letter signed a Lover of "improvement" which records the general attention manifested by the Government, in the formation of new roads, & in the improvement of the old ones. It would argue a want of candour on our part, were we to withold a remark which we are certain the most ordinary observer of the public roads of this Presidency can hardly fail to make that many of them would bear a comparison with some of the best roads in England, we allude more particularly to those in the vicinity of London.

As a particular instance of the attention of the Government to the convenence of the natives, (and which has fallen under our observation in the short time that we have been on the Island) we need only mention the road that is now making from Rampart-Row in the direction to one of the principal Tanks, on the Esplanade, by which the greater part of the Water bearers, who supply themselves from that Tank, will be saved something very little short of a mile, we should think, every time they go to it.

EXTRAORDINARY. CIRCUMSTANCE

A Horse of great promise belonging to a Gentleman in Surat died suddenly a few days ago. On dissection the following remarkable phenomenon was observed. Spleen upwards of Eleven feet and a half in circumference and weighing at least Ninty pounds Avoirdupois. For the information of those ignorant of the natural size of this, generally considered, unemportant organ, it may be necessary to observe, that, under ordinary circumstances, its circumference seldom exceeds Sixteen Inches.

Bombay.

ARRIVLAS.—Surg, M. Hewitt, 1st | 5th Regt, N, I,
Do, Capt, Jervis, 3d Regt, Light Cavalry,
DEPARTURE.—NONE.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—August 28th Brig Cadeerbux, Nacqudach Jaffeer, from Mocha 12th August,

DEPARTURES.—August 27th Grab Ship Asia Felix, George Jellicoe, to Calcutta,

Do, Ship Royal George, (Free Trader) Stephenson Ellerby, to London,

30, The H, C's. Timber Ship Ernaad; David Jones, to Calcutta.

PASSENGERS

By Royal George.—Lieut, Liddle 2d | 5th Regt, N, I,

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Euphrates, for ditto.
Bombay, for Bengal.
Arab Milekebhar, for ditto.
Grab Bembay Merchant, for ditto.
Kusrovie, for Bussorah.
Grab LallKursoe, for ditto.

Calcutta

ARRIVALS.

AUGUST,

4. Ship Elizabeth, J, Keys, from Bombay 11th July.

7. American Ship Bengal, A, Heard, from Salem 3d May,

4, The Pilot, arrived off Chaundpaul Ghaut.

6, The Elizabeth arrtved off Police Ghaut,

DEPARTURES,

(None,)

Madras.

ARRIVALS.

August 14th, Ship Marquis of Hastings. Captain J, H. Carter, from Calcutta 19th, and Pilot 25th July.—17th, Brig L'Toile, Capt, Leguard, from Isle of France 15th of July, and Pondicherry 15th of August,

DEPARTURES,

August 14th, Ship William Miles, Captain Samuel Beatlie. for Calcutta,—15th, Ship Sophia, Captain D, Sutton, for Calcutta,—17th, Ship Maitland, Capt, W, Kinsey. for Calcutta,—Do, French Brig Entriprinant, Capt, De Roquifient, for Calcutta.

General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

Bombay.

MARRIAGE,

Tuesday, 2nd September, Lieut. Moughton of the Hon'ble Company's Marine, to Miss Sophia Henshaw.

BIRTH.

At Sattara, on the morning of the 24th August, the Lady of Captain Henry Adams, of a Boy.

On Monday the 1st Instant, the Lady of Charles Keys Esq, (Master Attendant of the Hon'ble Company's Marine,) of a Daughter,

DEASHS.

At Belvilere, on the afternoon of Friday the 22nd ultimo, S. H. Jones Esq. of the Civil Service in this Establishment, aged 21 years.

Calcutta.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st August, at the Cathedral, by the Revd, D, Corrie, Lieutenant Abraham Fuller, to Miss Anna Amelia Hellmer,

BIRTH.

This Morning the 7th August, the Lady of Captain Irwin Maling, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 5th August, Captain John Pearson, of the *Ogle Castle*, aged 35 years.

On Tuesday, the 5th August Mr, Charles Swaris after a lingering illness of 3 months, which he bore with Christian fortitude, leaving a beloved father, mother, sisters and brothers, and a circle of friends to lament his irreparable loss, aged 19 years and 4 months,

Madras,

MARRIAGES.

At St, George's Church, by the Revd, M, Thompson, on Friday, the 15th instant, Lieutenant George Story, of the 19th Regiment N, I, to Hannah Eliza, eldest Daughter of the late W, Wetherspoon, Accountant of Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

At Allepee, on the 4th instant, Fanny, the infant daughter of Captain Robert Gordon, of the Bombay Engineers,

On the 5th instant, departed this life, Mr. J, De Costa, aged 96 years, living a large Family and a number of friends to mourn his irreparable loss.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

At the house of her father, the lady of Sir L. CURTIS, Bart., of her 7th son.

At his Lordship's house, in Grosvenor-place, the Countess of EUSTON, of a son.

In Montbart-street, the Lady of B. H. WARD Esq of a still-born son.

At Langley Hall, Berks, the Lady of C. DEVON, Esq. of a son and heir.

MARRIED.

By special license, on the 31st. ult. CHARLES CALVERT, Esq. M. P. to JANE, youngest daughter of Sir W. ROWLEY, Bart. M. P. for Suffolk.

At St George's Hanover-square, Captain J. LINDSAY, of the Grenadier Guards, to ANNE, eldest daughter of Sir C. TROTTER, Bart.

Bath, Sir W. HORT, Bart. to LOUISA GEORGINA, youngest daughter of Sir J. CALDWELL, Bart.

At Westbury, Wilts, Major MACKWORTH, eldest son of Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart. to SOPHIA NOEL, youngest daughter of J. MANN, Esq. of Leighton House, Wilts.

At St. Pancras New Church, Col. ADAMS, of Great Ormond-street, to GABRIELLE, third daughter of J. WHITE, Esq. late of Selborne Hampshire.

At Canterbury, Mr. W. T. ILIFF, surgeon, to SUSANNA, youngest daughter of the late Mr. JAGER, of Canterbury.

DIED.

At his house in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, J. S. CHARLTON, Esq. in the 85th year of his age.

At Cranbrook, Kent, aged 66, Mr. EDMUND PARSONS, fellmonger. Also on the same day, Mrs. E. PARSONS, his wife, aged 69. They were confined but a short time; and Mrs. P. had often expressed a desire that they might both die on the same day.

At Dover Sir H. PEAKE, Knt, one of the Surveyors of his Majesty's Navy, aged 71.

At his house in Portland-place, 62, T. J. PARKER, Esq. of Vere, Jamaica.

At Bird Avenue, Roebuck, the Hon. L. W. GARDINER, Viscount Mountjoy, son and heir of the Earl of Blessington.

At his house, in Bedford-square, Brighton, Sir JOHN EAMER, Alderman of London, in his 74th year.

On Sunday, the infant son of Sir G. O. P. TURNER, Bart. of Battlesden Park, Beds.

At his house, Park-place, Islington, WILLIAM ROBSON, Esq., in the 64th year of his age: by his death his relations have sustained an irreparable loss, and the poor a kind and benevolent friend.

On Thursday last, much lamented and respected, after a lingering and patient suffering, Mrs. CHARLOTTE SARAH HEATH, wife of Mr. Wm. Heath, of Wandsworth-road, Surry.

On Wednesday, in the 66th year of his age, after a short illness, Mr. JOSEPH AINGE, of Southtown, near Yarmouth, one of the Society of Friends.

On Wednesday, at Brockford, in Suffolk, in the 67th year of his age, deservedly regretted, Mr. GOWING.

Calcutta.

TOWN-HALL MEETING.

To

WILLIAN HAY MACNAGHTEN. Esq.

Sheriff of Calcutta,

We the Undersigned request that you will convene a Meeting of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, for the purpose of considering the best means of paying some suitable mark of Public Respect and Attachment to the Honorable JOHN ADAM, on the occasion of his retirement from the Office of Governor General.

August 6th, 1823.

J. Palmer,	Wm. Prinsep,
J. Pattle.	John Smith.
R. C. Fergusson.	Alex. Colvin.
J. Paton.	C. R. Lindsay.
John Hayes.	W. Paton.
I. P. Larkins.	T. Plowden.
J. C. C. Sutherland.	H. Sargent.
C. Ballard.	R. Saunders.
J. W. Hogg.	Geo, Keppel,
T, Alsop,	R, C, Plowden,
W, Dorin,	R, Robertson
C, Trower,	James Colvin
D. Clark,	Thos, E, M, Turton
W. Ainslie,	James Atkinson,

We know not who took particular charge of the Requisition paper, but we know there are many in Calcutta who would have been happy to put their signatures to it, if it had reached them. Considering the shortness of the notice, we were surprised to find the meeting a very full one. There could not, we imagine, be less than three hundred gentlemen present, and among them were some of the first respectability and weight in society. We regret our inability by a copious report to do justice to the eloquent and appropriate language in which the distinguished individual to whom the meeting wished to do honor, was justly eulogised. All we can do is, to give an imperfect precis of the proceedings, and the sense more than the words of the different speakers. Nothing could exceed the harmony of the assembly, and if there was any difference of opinion, it was not as to the merits of the late Governor General, but respecting the most befitting mode of duly commemorating them. The Sheriff having read the requisition the Advocate General was called to the Chair by acclamation.

CALCUTTA; SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1823.

Agreeably to the requisition published in our Paper of Satuaday morning, a Meeting took place at the Town-Hall; and we hasten to present our readers with as perfect an account of the proceedings, as time and circumstances will permit. Shortly after 10 o'clock, the highly respectable company assembled, surrounded the table, and the Sheriff of Calcutta opened the business of the day, by reading the Requisition, the object of which was "to convene a Meeting of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta for the purpose of considering the best means of paying some suitable mark of public respect and attachment to the Houourable JOHN ADAM on the occation of his retirement from the Office of Governor-General;" and concluded by suggesting to those present, to elect a Chirmen.

THE ADVOCATE GENERAL being unanimously called to the Chair, rose and addressed the Meeting with that force and eloquence, for which he is so well known to most of our readers; and to those unacquainted with his peculiar dignity of manner, and energy of expretion, we shall in vain attempt to convey an idea of the impression the high enlogy he pronounced, was calculated to produce. The words themseldes, if every one had been taken down exactly as it fell from his lips (which is well known to be impossible,) would on paper, only exhibit a cold outline of a highly coloured and animated picture. Not to diminish its interest by tedious circumlocutions, in the manner of hackneyed reporters who perversely throw the words of the orator into the third person, we shall endeavor, in the following report, to give it all the effect possible, by preserving the substance of the remarks of the various speakers in the egotistic form.

The CHAIRMAN.—It will require very few words from me, to open the business of the Meeting; for it is not my intention to introduce the public acts or conduct of Mr. Adam. Although he no longer fills the same high office, his power hath not ceased: he is still in a high and responsible situation: and I hope the Government will long continue to enjoy his services. When his public life closes, it will be for others, who shall be able to review the whole, to award to him that measure of praise which it may deserve. His retirement from the office of Governor-General, is not the cause, but the occasion, of this meeting; and it appears to me a very fitting opportunity, for us to express our sentiments towards him; and such a one, as the Inhabitants of Culcutta could not fail to embrace. As he has passed almost his whole life in India, they must necessarily be good judges of the conduct of one who has been so long among them. I have already intimated, that I do not mean to enter into any particular discussion of the acts of his public life; but this much I will say, generally, that his lengthened and eminent services, have doubtless contributed greatly to [illegible]

y of the British Empire in the East; and that in his public conduct, he has been actuated by sincere desire for the public good, and zealously and honourably to discharge his duty. Of his private life, it is not necessary for me to say anything to those who are acquainted with the amiable and unaffected simplicity of his manners, and that affability which rendeos him so easily accessible, and so beloved: and I may add, that his excellent understanding and sound judgment, are only excelled by the purity of his mind, and the benevolence of his disposition. I need say nothing further but that I think, the Inhabitants of Calcutta, have a right to express and put on record their opinion of his public virtue and private worth. With this view, certain resolutions have been drawn up; which I shall read and submit for your consideration. In a case of this kind, I think the simpler the terms in which our ideas are expressed the better, and these resolutions are such as will I hope meet general approbation.—I shall now read the first resolution proposed:—

I.—That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that some public and permanent testimony should be given of the high respect and esteem entertained by the British inhabitants of Calcutta, for the public character and talents, and private virtues, of the Honourable John Adam, late Governor-General of India.

Different opinions may exist regarding the most suitable mark of respect: for my part. I should think, a portrait of that excellent and eminent individual, would be the most appropriate; because that country where his public life had passed, ought to preserve such a memorial of him.—I shall now therefore read the second Resolution;—

II—That in order to carry into effect the preceding resolution, in the most suitable manner, a Committee be appointed to with upon Mr. Adam, and request that he will be pleased to sit for a full length portrait to be placed in some conspicuous public situation, as a permanent memorial of his public services and private worth,

Mr. J. W. Hogg—(*Registrar of the Supreme Court*)—I rise to second what has fallen from the Chair;—not to support it; for it needs no support. I am confident the Resolution will be unanimously adopted as expressing the general sentiments of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, and of India; even, if without the eloquence that accompanied them, you, Mr. Chairman, had barely read the Resolutions, they would heve been hailed with cordial approbation.

As you eloquently observed, there is no occasion for comment, or debate, on the particular acts of Mr. Adam. When I reflect on his distinguished talents, his rare benevolence: his unshaken integrity, I cannot brook the redium of discussion, but long for the eloquence of acclamation *(loud cheers.)* A more noble and ingenuous mind, never inhabited the bosom of a man; and knowing him as I do, I can say, with confidence, none will more highly appreciate this tribute of regard from his fellow citizens: and considering the individual to whom this tribute is paid—the gratification of yielding it, is as great as that of receiving it—I feel honoured in praising such an individual. I feel an artificial elevation of character, in expressing my affection and admiration for such a great and good man. He arrived in India when almost a boy; and in a long life devoted to public service, he has displayed his talents in subordinate stations, and at last risen to the highest to which a Civil Servant can attain. We meet now only to pay a general tribute,—not to consider particular acts of his public conduct; but should it be our lot to part with him altogether, I have no doubt we shall meet again, and celebrate his merits, and record our sentiments more in detail.—As to his private life, it is unnecessary to say much. Before I had the honour to know him, when I first arrived in this country, I heard the name of John Adam associated with all that was distinguished for honour and benevolence. He is indeed well worthy of the praise which you, Mr. Chairman, have bestowed upon him. No one, indeed is better able to estimate his public character and private worth, than you; and permit me to add, there are few, indeed, whose testimony will go further with the people of India. I shall conclude by expressing my full concurrence in the general resolution, and in the particular testimonial of respect selected; and I feel confident, the same will be received with the most cordial unanimity by all present.—(*The above was delivered with great animation and the eloquent speaker was frequently interrupted with the plaudits of the audience.*)

Mr. Larkins.—I beg leave to express my concurrence in the sentiments which I have heard; and I wish to say nothing to disturb the unanimity of the meeting. The learned chariman has abstained from commenting on an any acts of Mr. Adam's public life: and I shall abstain also—from a cause which does not apply to him,—that I feel myself inadequate todo them justice. There can. I think, be no difference of opinion with regard to the first Resolution: but as to the second. I do not approve of a picture; and think a service of plate, would be preferable. The great expence might, perhaps be considered some objection; but as I am sure this will be very little regarded. I propose that a service of plate be substituted for the picture.

The Chairman.—Expence is a matter of no consideration with those who have proposed the Resolution; but before any amendment is offered to the second, I understand the first Resolution to be carried?

Expressions of acquiescence followed; and the Resolution passed nem. con. The Chairman then read the second Resolution; and Mr. Larkins wished his proposal of a piece of plate being substituted to be put as an amendment.

Chairman.—Notwithstanding what Mr. Larkins has said. I consider a picture the most appropriate mark of respect: it is the most usual, and will, I conceive, be most generally approved of.

Mr. Larkings.—I doubt whether it will fulfill the object of the first Resolution in being a "*permanent* testimonial."

The Chairman.—It will last a good while; perhaps Bonaparte's immortality—2000 years—which he called *une belle immortalité*"

Mr. Larkins having drawn up his amendment in form, it was read from the Chair. As it purported to express the sentiments of the British Inhabitants of "*India.*" the chairman suggested the substitution of the world "Calcutta," the British Inhabitants of India not being present (*Vircual representation was not recognised it seems*)

Mr. Larkins explained that many persons not present would wish to subscribe.

Mr. Palmer.—I move that the Resolution and the amendment be conjoined that we have a picture of Mr. Adam to be kept here by us, as a memorial of him; and that we present him with a piece of plate to be kept by him as a memorial of us.

Mr. Plowden seconded this motion.

Mr. Larkins agreed to withdraw his amendment on condition that Mr. Palmar's was substituted.

Mr. Martin.—I propose that the picture only be voted now; and the piece of plate deferred till the time of Mr. Adam's departure from India; as it may then be considered as a more decisive proof of our regard. There is another weighty consideration; that at present the sanction of the Court of Directors would be necessary before he could accept of piece of a piece plate: therefore, the mode which I have proposed, appears to me more appropriate.

Mr. Pattle, seconded this proposal; and Mr Palmer withdrew his motion, in consideration of what had been urged by Mr. Martin.

Mr. Larkins, observed, that he had withdrawn his motion on the understanding that Mr. Palmer would put his; whereupon the chairman offered to put the picture alone, and allow the piece of Plate to come as a separate resolution.

Mr. Holt Mackenzie.—Although I previously agreed to Mr. Palmer's motion, my opinion has been changed by what fell from Mr. Martin. A picture I consider to be the most appropriate. You, Mr. Chairman, have passed a very high encomium on Mr. Adam's public and private character, but to give that eloquent tribute to his merits permanency, it requires a supplementary testimony, and what can be better than a Portrait to be suspended in this hall? Sure I am, that his very features will be an evidence of that honour and benevolence and strait-forwardness of purpose which so peculiarly distinguish him. That he still remains in a situation of power and influence has been urged as a *radical* objection (*a laugh*). I beg pardon for the word, I use it in no invidiuous sense, and I am sure that no mistake, no folly even, that I could commit, could divert the Meeting from their object of testifying respect to Mr. Adam. Sure am I that, the meeting disclaims all pecuniary considerations, but well I know that Mr. Adam will require no remembrancer of us, when his recollection of ns will continue till his dying day.

The resolution for the Picture was then put and carried *uemcon*

The Revd. Dr. Bryce.—Mr. Chairman, it i not without reluctance that I address you, bu after the manner in which one amendment and the motion which was substituted for it, have been withdrawn, I have to inform you, that we here, in this part of the House, are rather taken by surprize.

The Chairman.—I am sorry for it, and if you will point out any better mode of conducting the proceedings I shall be happy to ahopt it; but I do not exactly understand what you desire.

The Reverend Dr. Bryce.—I will explain myself. After the very elequent eulogy which you, Mr. Chairman, have pronounced and to which I have listened with no common degree of pleasure, it is not necessary for me to add any thing, but I hope no one will, on that account, doubt the sincerity with which I concur in the same sentiments—I confess I prefer a Picture as a memorial to remainwith us, but I also think that it would be desirable that Mr. Adam should have with him a token of our respect, as a memorial and a proud memorial, to be handed down to his children and his childrens' chilcren. When therefore I heard a respectable individual in this sociaty propose a motion embraciug both these object. I was most happy, and when I heard that motion withdrawn I experienced an equal degree of regret. I now therefore take up that motion which has been withdrawu.

Mr. Hogg suggested that that the motion for a Piece of Plate should he put by itself as taird Resolution.

Doctor Pryce yielded to this suggestson, and having committed his Resolution to paper, it was handed to the Chairmau and seconded to by Dr. Brown.

Mr. Martyn, moved as an amendment that the consideration as to the Piece of Plate he postponed till Mr. Adam's departure from India, when there would be a proper opportunity to go into a review of his public services, and consequently when it would be more seasonable and acceptable.

The Chairman. There may be some difficulty as to a postponement, which is in point of fact an adjournment. But I will enter my protest on behalf of those who may not vote on

this motion against its being considered as any diminution of the high respect intended to Mr. Adam.

Mr. W. B. Bayley, wished Dr. Bryce to withdraw his motion, which he considered to be injurious.

The Reverend Dr. Bryce—Complained of the characters "injurious" being attached to his motion, or to any thing that he had said. He regretted that the proposition should be so considered, but must observe that it did not originate with him, but with Mr. Palmer.

Mr. Bayley explained that he merely meant to express that the proposition was injudicious.

Mr. Holt Mackenzie.—I will repeat the word "injurious" I do not mean that it is injurious either to the feelings or to the character of Mr. Adam, but were we to heap Acts on Acts in testimony of our respect we could not more fully express it than we have done. How then will it stand on the record? That a motion of this kind intended to do him honour was put and negatived. I can have no doubt that a feeling of unanimity pervades this Meeting as to the main object for which we are assembled, viz. to pay a mark of respect to Mr. Adam. We therefore cannot consider the rejection of this motion as affecting that unanimity of sentiment, but others may put a very different construction on it and therefore I say it is injurious, I and do therefore supplicate that the Revd. Gentleman will withdraw it.

The Chairman then said, if he thought that in consideration of former intimacy and friendship he still possessed any influence with the Reverend mover, he would join in that request.

The Revd. Dr. Bryce then consented to withdraw his motion on condition that it was not to be considered as having been injurious. The motion was accordingly withdrawn.

The Chairman proposed that the requisitionists and such others as they might choose to add, should form a deputation to Mr. Adam, to request him to sit for his portrait.—Agreed to.

The Chairman moved the thanks of the Meeting to the Sheriff for his compliance with the wishes of the requisionists.—Agreed to.

Mr. Pattle moved the thanks of the Meeting to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair.—Agreed to.

There were about 150 persons present at the Meeting, out of which number perhaps one third took an active share in the proceedings. the remainder yielding their silent acquiescence in them. *Cal. Journ. August* 11.

Origin of the Term "Spinster."—Among our industrious and frugal forefathers, it was a maxim that a young woman should never be married until she had spun herself a set of body, bed, & table linen. From this custum all unmarried woman were termed Spinsters—an appellation they still retain in all law proceedings,

Bengal Hurkaru, August 15.

The Governor General's Levee. Yesterday the Right Honorable Lord Amherst held a Levee, at which all the Civil and Military Officers, Merchants and other Gentlemen at the Presidency, were severally introduced to his Lordship.

The Honorable Mr. Adam,—A public demonstration of respect is, we are glad to observe, about to be paid to the Hon'ble John Adam, Esq. A meeting will take place on Saturday next at the Town Hall to consider the most appropriate mode of testifying the high estimation in which he is held.—Some of his friends propose a splendid piece of piate, with a suitable inscription, and others a full length Portrait to be placed in the Town Hall.

Such honorary tributes as these may be considered as pledges of the continued existence in India of superior intellectual merit; and so long as we can boast of men, who possess, and have exercised faculties of extraordinary vigour and usefulness; so long we trust will be found an admiring society to afford a public tribute to eminent worth. We know of no better stimulus to meritorious exertion, and to unwearied efforts in the service of the State, then the honors that are successively paid to individuals of great acquirement,—to public men who have acted wisely and well.

We understand it was the intention of the Officers at Barrackpore to testify their grateful sense of the uniform kindness and urbanity of the Governor in his unoficial intercourse with them by an invitation to a Ball and Supper, and that General Dalzell was deputed by them to present their joint wishes to that effect. The arrangements however with which Mr. Adam's attention was then occupied in consequence of the daily expectation of Lord Amherst's arrival, precluded his acceptance of their flattering testimony and attachment.

Our Extras since the last regular publication, have announced the arrival of H. M. S. *Jupiter* with Lord Amherst and suite on board. His Lordship attended by the Deputation which proceeded down the river to meet him, together with his personal Staff, arrived off town early on the morning of the 1st instant, and landed at the Chandpaul Ghaut under the usual honors. He then proceeded to the Government House, the road to which on both sides was lined with European troops, and was received on the grand stairs by the Hon'ble John Adam, Governor General, the Members of Council, Judges, Heads of Departments, &c. after which he took the oaths and his seat in Council, under the customary formalities.

The Lady Amherst and the Honorable Miss Amherst landed a short time before his Lordship under a salute from the batteries of Fort William, and proceeded to the Government House attended by Mr. Lushington.

Supplement to the Calcutta Govt. Gaz. August 7.

Madras.

August 18, 1823.

Rates of Exchange and Putice of Company's Paper.

On England.—at 30 days sight 1s. 9d. per Madras Rupee.
at 90 day's sight 1s. 9½d. per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 10d. per do.

On Bengal.—at 30 days' sight 95 to 97 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.

Company's Paper—Remittable 32 per cent. pm.
Unremittable nominal 10, to 12 ,,

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

John Herbert Herington, Esq. to the Senior Member of the Board of Revenue for the Western Provinces, and Agent to the Governor General at Dhehi.

The next Ships may be expected to bring us another new Novel from the pen of the "Mighty Magician" or "Great Unkown of the North," Late Letters from Edinburgh mention that it was already in the Press, and was expected to appear early in May. Those who *are behind the curtain*, says a Contemporary Journal, ,, in these *mustified* publications, as to *authorship* riport the forthcoming work as exceeding many of the former in originality of character, interesting situation, and dramatic effect. The scene i schiefly laid in France.

[*Mad. Cour.*—*Aug.* 19.

English News.

PAPERS PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

BY COMMAND OF HIS MAJESTY.

No. 2.—Mr. Secretary Canning to the Duke of Wellington.

(Extract.) Foreign Office, Sept. 27. 1822.

If there be a determined project to interfere by force or by meanace in the present struggle in Spain, so convinced are his Majesty's Government of the *uselessness* and *danger* of any such interference—*so objectionable does it appear to them in principle,* as well as *utterly impracticable in execution,* that when the necessity arrises, or (I would rather say) when the opportunity offers, I am to instruct your Grace at once frankly and peremtorily to declare, that to any such interference, come what may, his Majesty will not be a party.

No. 3.—The Duke of Wellington to Mr. Secretary Canning.—Received Oct. 31.

(Extract.) Verona, October 22, 1822.

We had a conference on Sunday night, at which the French Minister, M. de Montmorency, read a paper of which I inclose a Copy.

(Translation of inclosure in No. 3.)

Questions addressed by the French Plenipotentiary to the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Great Britain.

Verona, October 20, 1822.

1. In case France should find herself under the necessity of recalling her Minister from Madrid, and of breaking off all diplomatic relations with Spain, will the High Courts be disposed to adopt the like measures and to recall their respective Missions?

2. Should war break out between France and Spain, under what form and by what acts would the High Powers afford to France, that moral support which would give to her measures the weight and authority of the Alliance, and inspire a salutary dread into the Revolutionists of all countries;

3. What, in short, is the intention of the High Powers as to the extent and the form of the effective assistance ("*secours materiel,*") which they would be disposed to give to France, in case active interference should, on her demand, become necessary.

No. 4.—The Duke of Wellington to Mr. Secretary Canning.—Receivec Nov. 14.

(Extract.) Verona, November 5, 1822.

Prince Metternich called together a Conference of the five Cabinet Ministers on Wednesday evening, at which were delivered in answers to the demands of the French Minister of the 20th ult. from the Russian, Austrian, and Prussian Ministers; and that from myself, a copy of which I inclose.

Inclosure in No. 4—Memorandum.—Answer of the Duke of Wellington to the Questions of the French Plenipotentiary.

Verona, October 30, 1822.

Since the month of April, 1820, the British Government *have availed themselves of every opportunity of recommending his Majesty's Allies to abstain from all interference in the internal affairs of Spain.*

Without adverting to those principles which his Majesty's Government must always consider the rule of their conduct, in relation to the internal affairs of other countries, they considered that, to whatever degree either the origin of the Spanish Revolution, the system then established, or the conduct of those who have since had the management of the internal affairs of Spain might be dis-

approved of any amelioration which might be desired in the Spanish system, for the sake of Spain herself, ought to be sought for in measures to be adopted in Spain, rather than abroad; and particularly in the confidence which the people should be taught to feel in the character and measures of the King—They considered that an interference, with a view to assist the Monarch on the Throne, to overturn that which had been settled, and which he had guaranteed, or to promote the establishment of any other form of Government or Constitution, particularly by force, would only place that monarch in a false position, and *prevent him from looking to the internal means of amelioration which might be within his reach.*

Such an interference always appeared to the British Govenrment an unnecessary assumption of responsibility; which, considering all the circumstances, must expose the King of Spain to danger, and the *Power or Powers which should interfere, to obloquy, certain risks, and possible disasters; to enormious expenses, and final disappointment in producing any result.*

Upon these principles his Majesty has advised his Allies, and has acted himself, from the month of April, 1820, to the present day.

The Protocols and other acts of the Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle, which established the union at pressent existing between the five Powers, so happily for the world, require the most unlimted confidence and communication on the part of each; and, accordingly, his Majesty has never failed to communicate to his Allies, particularly to France, every instruction which he has sent to his Minister at Madrid; and all the communications made by his Majesty's commands to the Minister of Spain residing in London—all in the same spirit and good-will toward the King of Spain and the Spanish nation.

It is impossible to look at the existing relations between France and Spain, adverting to what has passed from the commencement of the year 1820, to the present moment, without being sensible of the unfortunately false position in which the King of Spain is placed: and that the spirit of party in both countries, having aggravated the national antipathy which antecedent circumstances had occasioned, is in a great measure the cause of the unfortunate irritation in Spain against France, to which his Eecellency the Minister of France has adverted. *The great object of his Majesty's foreign policy is to preserve peace among nations. He feels the most anxious interest for the happiness of his Catholic Majesty and the honour of his Government; and it is his sincere desire to allay that irritation.*

But the British Government cannot but feel that to make any declaration on any of the three points referred to by his Excellency, without a previous accurate knowledge of all the circumstances which have occurred between the two countries, would be not only premature and unjust, but would probably be unavailing; and would in fact deprive his Majesty of the power of discussing and deciding upon the measures of his own government in this affair hereafter, when he should be better informed. His Majesty must either place himself in this painful position or he must do what would be equally painful to his feelings, require from his august friend and ally the King of France, that he should submit his conduct to the advice and control of his Majesty.

His Majesty's Government cannot think either alternative to be necessary; but are of opinion that a review of the obvious circumstances of the situation of France, as well as Spain, will show, that whatever may be the tone assumed towards France by the ruling Powers in Spain, they are not in a state to carry into execution any plan of real hostility.

Considering that a civil war exists in the whole extent of the frontier which separates the two kingdoms; that hostile armies are in movement and in operation in every part of it; and that there is not a town or village on the French frontier which is not liable to insult or injury—there is no person who must not approve of the precaution which his Most Christian Majesty has taken in forming a corps of observation for the protection of his frontier, and for the preservation of the tranquillity of his people.

His Britannic Majesty sincerely wishes that this measure may be effectual in attaining the objects for which it is calculated; and that the wisdom of the French Government will have induced them to explain it at Madrid, in such terms as will satisfy the Government of his Catholic Majesty of its necessity.

Such an explanation will, it is hoped, tend to allay in some degree the irritation against France; and, on the other hand, it may be hoped that some allowence will be made in France for the state of effervescence of men's minds in Spain, in the very crisis of a revolution and a civil war.

A moment's reflection upon the relative power of the two States will show that the real evil to which his Most Christian Majesty is exposed is that resulting from the operations of the civil war on the neighbouring frontier of Spain; against which the measure which his Government have adopted is best calculated to preserve him.

Even revolutionary madness could not calculate upon the success of a serious attack by Spain upon France, under any circumstances which it is possible to suppose to exist at present in the latter kingdom.

But the attention of the Spanish Government is now occupied by a civil war, the operations of a Corps of Observation in France; and it is not very probable that they would at this moment desire to break with France.

Neither is it to be believed that, in their present situation, they would not desire still to enjoy the advantage of that countenance to their system, which the presence of the Franch Ambassador at the seat of Government must afford them.

His Majesty therefore considers any rupture by Spain, or any measure on her part which may render necessary the immediate discontinuance of diplomatic relations by France, very improbable: and as his Majesty is quite unacquainted with what has passed between France and Spain since the month of April, 1820, and his Government cannot know upon what grounds his Most Christian Majesty's Government may think proper to discontinue the diplomatic relations of France with Spain; or upon what grounds war may break out between the two countries; it is impossible for them now to pronounce what advice they should consider it their duty to give to his Majesty, in case either or both of these events should occur.

His Majesty most anxiously wishes that such extremities may be avoided; and he feels convinced that the Government of his Most Christian Majesty will find means of avoiding them.

No. 5 is a Dispatch from the Duke of Wellington to Mr. Secretary Canning, dated Verona, Nov. 12, 1822, which incloses a Memorandum of what was passing there, which his Grace had transmitted to Sir Charles Stuart. In this Memorandum it is mentioned, that to the questions of the French Minister, the three Continetal Allies answere, on the 30th of October, that they would act as France should, in respect to their Ministers in Spain, and would give to France every countenance and assistance she should require—the cause for such assistanee, and the period and the mode of giving it, being reserved to be specified in a Treaty.

NO. 6.—THE DUKE OE WELLINGTON TO MR. SECRETARY CANNING.—RECEIVED DEC. 6.

(Extract). Verona, Nov. 22, 1822.

I enclose the Minute of the answer which I returned to the Ministers of the Allies on the 20th inst. when they communicated to me the dispatches which they proposed to write to the Ministers of their several Courts at Madrid.

MINUTE—(INCLOSURE IN NO. 6)

(Extract). Verona, Nov. 20, 1822.

The Ministers of the Allied Courts have thought proper to make known to Spain the sentiments of their respective Sovereigns, by dispatches addressed to the Ministers of their several Courts, residing at Madrid, instead of by Official Notes—as a mode of communication less formal, and affording greater facility of discussion.

These Dispatches, it appears, are to be communicated *in extenso* to the Spanish Government.

The origin, circumstances, and consequences of the Spanish Revolution—the existing state of affairs in Spain—and the conduct of those who have been at the head of the Spanish Government, may have endangered the safety of other countries, and may have excited the uneasiness of the Governments, whose Ministers I am now addressing; and those Governments may think it necessary to address the Spanish Government upon the topics referred to in these Dispatches.

These sentiments and opinions have certainly been entertained by the three Cabinets of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, for a considerable period of time: and the British Government duly appreciates the forbearance and deference for the opinions of other Cabinets, which have dictated the delay to make these communications, to the present moment. But having been delayed till now, I would request those Ministers to consider whether this is the moment at which such remonstrances ought to be made; whether they are calculated to allay the irritation against France, and to prevent a possible rupture; and whether they might not with advantage be delayed to a later period.

They are certainly calculated to irritate the Government of Spain; to afford ground for a belief, that advantage has been taken of the irritation existing between that Government and France, to call down upon Spain the power of the Alliance; and thus to embarrass still more the difficult position of the French Government.

The result of these communications will probably be, that the deplomatic relation between the three Allied Courts and Spain will be discontinued,—whatever may be the state of the questions between France and Spain; this *occurrence cannot assist the cause of France*; as those questions will stand upon their own ground, and the Government of France must decide them upon their own merits.

But these communications are not only calculated to embarrass the French Government, but likewise the King, my Master. His Majesty

feels sincerely for the King and the People of Spain; he is anxious to see a termination of the evils and misfortunes by which that country is afflicted; and that it should be prosperous and happy. His Majesty likewise earnestly desires, that the usual relation of amity and good neighbourhood may be re-established between France and Spain; and *his Majesty's Government would have been anxious to co-operate with those of his Allies, in allaying the existing irritation, and in preventing a possible rupture,*

But his Majesty's Government are of opinion, that to animadvert upon the internal transactions of an Independent State, unless such transactions affect the essential interests of his Majesty's subjects, *is inconsistent with those principles on which his Majesty has invariably acted on all questions relating to the internal concerns of other countries;* that such animadversions, if made, must involve his Majesty in serious responsibility, if they should produce any effect; and must irritate, if they should not: and, if addressed, as proposed, to the Spanish Government, are likely to be injurious to the best interests of Spain, and to produce the worst consequences upon the probable discussions between that country and France.

The King's Government must, therefore, *decline to advice his Majesty to hold a common language with his Allies upon this occasion:* and it is so necessary for his Majesty, not to be supposed to participate in a measure of this description, and calculated to produce such consequences, that his Government must refrain from advising his Majesty to direct, that any communication should be made to the Spanish Government, on the subject of its relations with France.

His Majesty, therefore, must limit his exertions and good offices, to the endeavours of his Minister at Madrid to allay the ferment which these communications must occasion, and do all the good in his power.

No 7 is a Dispatch from Mr. Sacretary Canning, to the Duke of Wellington, dated Foreign Office, Dec 6, 1822, stating, that M. de Villele had taken several opportunities of expressing to Sir Charles Stuart, his own earnest desire for the preservation of peace; and his wish to receive, not only the support but the advice of the British Government, in his endeavours to preserve it. Mr. Canning adds—

"I have the King's commands to signify to your Grace His Majesty's pleasure, that your Grace should seek a conversation with M. de Villele; and, after referring to his Excellency's communications through Sir Charles Stuart, should offer to that Minister the mediation of his Majesty, between their Most Christian and Catholic Majesties."

No 11 is a Note from the Duke of Montmorency to the Duke of Wellington, dated Paris the 26th December 1822, stating that his Most Christian Majesty "has appreciated the sentiments which have induced the King of England to offer his mediation to his Majesty, in order to prevent a rupture between him and the Spanish Government. But his Majesty could not but feel that the situation of France, with regard to Spain, was not of a nature to call for a mediation between the two Courts. In fact, there exists no difference between them, no specific point for discussion, by the arrangement of which their relations might be placed on the footing on which they ought to stand. Spain, by the nature of her Revolution, and by the circumstance with which it has been attended, has excited the apprehensions of several great Powers. England participated in these apprehensions; for even in the year 1820, she foresaw cases, in which it would be impossible to preserve with Spain relations of peace, and good understanding." The Note then states that his Most Christian Majesty cannot accept "the mediation his Britannic Majesty has been pleased to propose to him."

No. 12.—MR. SECRETARY CANNING TO THE VICOMTE DE MARCELLUS.

(Extract.) Foreign Office, Jan. 10, 1823.

The King has seen with pleasure, that his Most Christian Majesty does justice to the sentiments which dictated the offer of his Majesty's mediation: and although the view which is taken in M. Montmorency's Note, of the nature of the differences between the French and Spanish Governments, has induced his Most Christian Majesty to decline that mediation, the King will not the less anxiously employ, in every way that is yet open to him, those "conciliatory dispositions" for which his Most Christian Majesty gives him credit, to bring about a state of things, less menacing to the peace of Europe, that which is exhibited in the present position of those two Governments towards each other.

The British Cabinet had not to learn how fearfully the tranquility of all Europe must be affected by the hostile collision of France and Spain. Accordingly, in the Duke of Wellington's official Note, the "adjustment" of the supposed "differences between the French and Spanish Governments," was stated as auxiliary to "the preservation of the peace of the world." But the British Cabinet certainly did not understand the questions brought forward at Verona, by the Plenipotentiary of his Christian Majesty, with respect to the actual situation and possible conduct of Spain, to be questions in which the concern of France was so little distinguishable from that of other Powers, as the Duke de Montmorency's Note represents it.

The Plenipotentiary of the King of France solicited from his Most Christian Majesty's Allies a declaration—(Here the three questions propounded in the enclosure of No. 3 are repeated).

France, therefore, originated the discussions upon Spanish affairs at Verona; and the answers of the three Continental Members of the Alliance were addressed to the cases supposed, and to the support demanded, by France.

In common with the three Continental Powers the Plenipotentiary of his Majesty considered the question of peace or war with Spain, as a question peculiarly French. In his answer (given in simultaneously with those of the three Continental Powers) to the queries of the French Plenipotentiary, and in all the discussions which followed threupon, the Duke of Wellington unifrom alleged, as one of his reasons for not assenting to the propositions of M. de Montmorency, the ignorance of the British Government as to the antecedent transactions and communications (during the last two years) between the Governments of France and Spain.

No objection was stated by the Duke of Wellington, on the part of the King his Master, to the precautionary measures of France, within her own frontier; measures which the right of self-defence plainly authorised, not only against the danger of contagious disease (in which they professedly originated, to which, till the month of September, they were exclusively ascribed), but against those inconveniences which might possibly arise to France from civil contest in a country separated from France only by a conventional line of demarcation, against the moral infection of political intrigue, and against the violation of French territory by occasional military incursions. But it appeared to his Majesty's Plenipotentiary at Verona to be necessary and just, that, before he was called upon to promise eventually the support of his Government to measures on the part of France which were likely to lead to war with Spain, opportunity should have been allowed to his Government to examine the grounds of those measures;—that the cause of offence given by Spain to France should have been specifically defined.

IT WAS THEREFORE IMPOSSIBLE FOR HIS MAJESTY'S PLENIPOTENTIARY TO "CONCUR" IN THE DECISIONS OF VERONA.

It remains for the undersigned to advert to that part of the French official Note, which appears to insinuate a reproach against this country, as if she had abandoned at Verona, opinions which she had formerly declared with respect to the affairs of Spain.

"England," it is said, "partook, in 1820, of the inquietude which the Revolution in Spain occasioned to many great Powers; she foresaw cases in which it might be impossible to preserve with Spain the relations of good intelligence and peace,"

The undersigned must be permitted to say, that though questions were indeed propounded to England in the year 1820, as to possible future contingencies in the affairs of Spain, so far from "foreseeing cases," and deciding upon the conduct which would be applicable to them, in the manner here described, *the British Government positively declined to bind itself, by a contingent opinion, to any conditional course of action.*

But there was no indisposition or hesitation to avow the principles upon which the opinion of England would be formed, and her course of action regulated. It was not only declared that the British Govetntment disclaimed any general right of interference in the internal concerns of independent nations; but it was specifically stated, that there was perhaps no country of equal magnitude with Spain whoso internal disturbances would be so little likely to menace other States with that direct and imminent danger, which could alone, in exception to the general rule justify foreign interference.

The application of these principles to the cases brought forward by France at Verona, was as direct, as it was consistent with the former professions of the British Cabinet—That application was further enforced by other considerations, which, though they had not perhaps been distinctly anticipated in a prospective and hypothetical argument, bore nevertheless with undeniable force upon the question to be decided at Verona.

Dangers not necessarily arising from the existence of the internal agitations of Spain, might nevertheless be created by an uncalled for and injudicious interposition in them. The spirit of

(To be continued in the Appendix.)

THE ARMY.

War Office, 5th April.

4th Reg of Dragoon Guards, Lieut. W. B. Ravenhill to be Capt. by purchase, vice King, who retires.—Cornet W. H. L. Brooke to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Ravenhill.—G. M. Keane, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Brooke, 27th March.

5th Ditto, Capt R. D. Cane to be Major, without purchase, vice Walker, deceased.—Lieut. and Adj. J. Jackson to be Capt. vice Cane.—Lieut. F. Westenra, from the half-pay of the Reg. to be

Lieut., vice W. Locke, who exchanges, receiving the diff. 20th March.

4th Reg. of Light Dragoons, Cornet A. E. Bromwich, from the 17th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Knox, who exchanges, 13th July, 1822.

7th Ditto, Capt. J. J Fraser to be Major, by purchase, vice H. Williams, who retires —Lieut. the Hon. G. D. R. F Strangways to be Capt., by purchase, vice Fraser.—Cornet R. Smyth to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Strangways. 27th Feb.—John Lord Hope to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Smyth. 20th March.

11th Reg. of Light Dragoons, Cornet A. W. Bishop to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Brisco, dec.—Ensign R. Lawrie, from the 46th Foot, to be Cornet, vice Bishop. 30th July, 1822.

12th Ditto, Serj. Major R. Bull to be Regimental Quartermaster, vice Sidley, dec. 20th March.

17th Ditto, Cornet E. Knox, from the 4th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Bromwich, who exchanges. 13th July, 1822.

1st Regiment of Foot.—To be Lieutenants. Lieut. H. Gray, from the 53d Foot, vice S. Bruce, who exchanges. 23d July, 1822.—Lieut. H. Nicholson, from the half-pay of the 42d Foot, vice J. J. Pounden, who exchanges. 20th March.

7th Ditto, Major J Carter, from the 72d Foot, to be Major, vice Fitzgerald, who exchanges. 27th Mar.

11th Ditto, Lieut. P. Mitchell, from the half-pay of the 4th Foot, to be Lieut. vice J. O'Keily, who exchanges, receiving the diff. 20th March.

14th Ditto, Quartermaster Serj. S. Goddard to be Quartermaster, vice Harris, who retires upon full-pay. 20th March

15th Ditto, Lieut T. Bannister to be Adj. vice Hutchinson, who resigns the Adjutantcy only. 27th March.

17th Ditto.—To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. W. Trimmer, from the 38th Foot, vice E O'Halloran, who exchanges. 11th Aug. 1822 —Ensign W. Grindlay, from the 42d Foot, by purchase, vice Carey, appointed to 89th Foot 20th March.

20th Ditto, Ensign T. Knox, from the 67th Foot, to be Ensign, vice S. Robbins, who exchanges. 4th July, 1822.

22d Ditto, Capt. A. Campbell, from the half-pay of the 92d Foot, to be Capt. vice R J. Castill, who exchanges, receiving the diff. 27th March.

24th Ditto, Capt. T. D. Franklyn, from the 38th Foot, to be Capt. vice C. Wilson, who exchanges 27th July 1822.

32d Ditto, Lieut. A. S. Reoch, from the half pay of the 50th Foot, to be Lieut. vice J. Robinson, who exchanges, receiving the diff. 20th March.

36th Ditto, Ensign R. Montgomery to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Dowman, dec.—F. Paget, Esq. Page of Honour to his Majesty, to be Ensign, vice Montgomery. 20th March.

38th Reg. of Foot, Capt. C. Wilson, from the 24th Foot, to be Capt. vice T. D. Franklyn, who exchanges, 27th July, 1822.—Lieut. E. O'Halloran, from the 17th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Trimmer, who exchanges. 11th Aug. 1822.

41st Ditto, Ensign W. Gossip, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Horne, dec. 23d July. 1822.

43d Ditto, Gent. Cadet Sir R. J Fletcher, Bart. from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Grindlay, prom. in the 17th Foot. 20th March.

45th Ditto, Lieut. Hon. C. T. Monckton, from the 38th Foot, to be Capt. by purchase, vice Gordon, who retires. 27th March.

46th Ditto, Ensign J. Stuart to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Hamilton, prom. in the 1st Ceylon Reg. 20th March.—To be Ensigns, without purchase, R. Swetenham, Gent. vice Lawrie, removed to the 11th Light Dragoons. 30th July, 1822.—C. C. Taylor, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Stuart. 20th March.

48th Ditto, Gent. Cadet C. D. O'Brien, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Haggerstone, prom. in the 1st Ceylon Reg. 20th March.

53d Ditto, Lieut, S. Bruce, from the 1st Foot, to be Lieut. vice Gray, who exchanges. 23d July, 1822

61st Ditto, Ensign E. Macdonnell to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Campbell, prom. in the 1st Ceylon Reg.—R. Blunt, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Macdonnell. 20th March.

67th Ditto, Capt. W. Hore to be Major, by purchase, vice James, who retires.—Lieut. Kirkwood Cassidy to be Capt., by purchase, vice Hore 27th March.—Ensign S. Robinsons, from the 20th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Knox, who exchanges. 4th July, 1822.

72d Ditto, Brevet Lieut. Col. T. G. Fitzgerald, from the 7th Foot, to be Major, vice Carter, who exchanges. 27th March.

74th Ditto, Major J. A. Mien to be Lieut.-Col., without purchase, vice Trench, deceased.—Brevet Major W. Moore to be Major, vice Mein.—Lieut. A. H. Patterson to be Capt., vice Moore. 20th March.

81st Ditto, A. Marquis of Douro to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hammond, promoted in the 1st Ceylon Reg. 20th March.

83d Reg. of Foot, Capt. R. Law, from the 1st W. I. Reg., to be Capt., vice Fraser, placed upon half-pay of the 93d Foot.—Ensign W. S. Johnson, from the half pay of the 98th Foot, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Smith, dec —Assist. Surg. A. M'Queen, from the half-pay of the 2d Ceylon Reg., to be Assist.-Surg., vice Tonnere, appointed on the Staff. 20th March.

87th Ditto, Hosp Assist. W. P. Birmingham to be Assist.-Surg vice Owen, deceased. 23d Sept. 1822.

89th Ditto, Lieut. W Carey, from the 17th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Campbell, who retires. 20th March.

92d Ditto, Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. F. Fulton, from the half-pay of the Canadian Fencible Infantry, to be Major, vice G. Couper, who exchanges. 20th March.

1st W. I. Reg. Capt. J. Macdonald, from the half-pay of the 93d Foot, to Capt. vice Law, appointed to the 83d Foot. 20th March.

1st Ceylon Reg —To be Captains, without purchase.—Capt. J Anthill, from the 2d Ceylon Reg. 25th June, 1822.—Capt. J Parker, from the 2d Ceylon Reg. 25th June, 1822.—Capt. T. D. Dunne, from the half-pay of the 66th Foot. 25th March.—Lieut J. H. Hamilton, from 48th Foot. 26th March.—Lieut. R. P. Campbell, from 61st Foot. 27th March.

To be First Lieut. by purchase.—Ensign F. Hammond, from the 81st Foot, vice Braybrook, promoted. 20th March, 1823.

To be First Lieutenants, without purchase.—Lieut J. Burke, from the 2d Ceylon Reg —Lieut. H. W. Smith, from the 2d Ceylon Reg.—Lieut. G. Fretz, from the 2d Ceylon Reg. 25th June. 1822.—Lieut. C. Auber, from the half-pay of the 73d Foot, 25th March.—Ensign J. Haggerstone, from the 48th Foot. 26th March.

To be Second Lieutenants, without purchase.—Sec. Lieut. C. Warburton, from the 2d Ceylon Reg.—Sec. Lieut D. Meaden, from the 2d Ceylon Reg.—J. S. Rodney, Gent. 25th June, 1822 —H. Van Kempen, Gent. 26th June, 1822.

Cape Corps of Cavalry.—To be Major, by purchase.—Capt. H. Somerset. 25th March.

To be Capt. by purchase.—Lieut. J. A. Lord Loughborough, from the 47th Foot. 25th March.

To be Lieut. by purchase.—Cornet W. L. Heathcote. 25th March.

BREVET.—Major Gen. Sir E. Barnes, K. C. B. to have the local rank of Lieut. Gen, in the Island of Ceylon. 20th March.

STAFF.—Col. J Gardiner, of the 6th Foot, to be Dep. Adjutant Gen. to the Troops serving in Ireland, vice Thornton, who resigns. Capt. R. Frazer, from the 83d Foot, to be Fort-Major at Jersey, vice Lister, who resigns. 25th March.

HOSPITAL STAFF —Assist. Surg. A. Tonnere, from the 83d Foot, to be Assist. Surg. to the Forces. 29th March.

MEM.—The name of the Gent. appointed in the Gazette of 25th March, 1823, to a Cornetcy, by purchase, in the 7th Dragoon Guards, is Charles Corkran, and not Cockran. The date of the commission of Lieut. P. Cahill, of 91st Foot, is 11th Aug. 1822. and not 7th Nov. 1822. The date of the commission of Capt. Sir T. Ormsby, Bart. in the 14th Light Dragoons, is 13th March 1823, and not 30th March 1823, as stated in the Gazette of the 29th ult.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, April 7.

We have to notice a pamphlet on foreign politics, and a bitter one. It is styled the "Cry of France:" it comes before the public in an English garb; and undoubtedly, so long as the law of libel has any force whatever under a BOURBON Government, it requires but small discretion in the author to prefer a foreign to a French press as the medium for circulating his opinions. The general purpose of the present work, comprising 138 pages, is to rouse the enmity of the French people against the whole BOURBON race. From PHILIP LE BEL to LOUIS XV., a succinct and sarcastic history is given of the principal events of each reign, with a character of the successive Sovereigns, of whom two only, LOUIS XII. and HENRY IV., deserve any thing but contempt or hatred from posterity: but the immediate object is to weaken at its outset the wicked attempt on Spain, and the following are on that subject the only passages to which we can afford insertion. The author thus addresses alternately the KING and the French army:—

"Your Majesty knows it to be traditional in France that no war undertaken by the Bourbons ever was popular. The tradition is founded, partly on the impossibility of fixing on any epoch when the interests of France, and their own, were the same; and partly on the hereditary absence of that prejudice called valour, which the French are silly enough to require in their leaders, and the consequent absence of that humane instinct which accompanies courage, and makes it sometimes weep over the blood it sheds.

"Again, why should the present war be less in direct opposition to the national feeling than the preceding war? Are men become more able and things more just? Is it not still folly fighting for iniquity? Have the true interests of France been injured by Spain in the slightest degree? Does there exist one reason, one shadow of a reason that authorizes the former to take up arms against her most indispensable ally? unless, indeed, she takes as an insult calling for revenge, the diminution in the mule-trade with which M. de Chateaubriand has so homerically awakened the attention of the world. Peter the Great, too, amused himself at the expense of humanity, when, ravaging Ingria at the head of eighty thousand men he declared he did so to revenge the insult offered to the Crown by some of the Riga cooks, who had dared to charge too much for the eatables they furnished to his Ambassadors. But Peter the Great, who lived above a century ago, was not acquainted with *The Genius of Christianity*, and had not made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.*

"The interest of a Bourbon! The security of a Bourbon! The conveniance of a Bourbon!—Excellent reasons truly, for lighting the torch of a war which is likely to confound and ruin two great nations, and perhaps subjugate them for ages. And what matters it to France whether Ferdinand VII. have more or have less power to do mischief? Is it supposed that she has forgotten the blood and the tears which family engagements have already cost her? Would she not remember it was for the interest of a Bourbon that Louis XIV. carried on against Spain one of the most disastrous wars that France ever sustained? A grandson was then the ground of dispute, now it is a cousin there is the only difference which a whole century and the revolution have effected in the motives for making peace and declaring war. In fact, has experience given rise to any regard for the useless sufferings to which a family war will probably expose the nation? To none. Has there been even an attempt to stipulate for it any advantageous concession, any commercial treaty, and point of public right? Not the slightest. What results at this time, as was the esse formerly on occasions of the succession wars and so many others, that France is fated to sacrifice herself wholly for the sole ill-understood interest of a single individual And yet you would have the opinion of France to be in favour of this new war, which leaving out of consideration the mischievous effect it must have on the general organization of Europe, is so evidently undertaken for ends diametrically opposed to her peculiar advantage. What an absurdity!

"Are you, then, soldiers so completely fallen from your natural condition, as that your fathers, mothers, sisters, friends, are now of no estimation with you? And to whom, great God! are you going to sacrifice all that you hold most dear? And for whom, and for what, are you about to prostitute thirty years of glory? What have *they* done for you? What have the princes who now persuade you to arm, ever done in conjunction with you? Were *they* at Genappe? Did *they* lead you on the plains of Austerlitz, of Jena or of Wagram? In short, did you ever see them on a field of battle at all? Never. While you were fighting openly and boldly, they were concealed behind your enemies, and urging them on against France.

"* M. de Chateaubriand has performed a journey to Palestine; and he wrote *Genie du Christianisme.*"

"French soldiers! be then consistent with yourselves, and do not give the world room for belief that you were never more than mere automatons. For what did your country rise up in 1789?—For liberty What has been the object of all her sacrifices?—Liberty. In what cause has so much bloodshed, grief, calamity, and misery been endured?—In the cause of liberty. And now, against what are you armed?—Against liberty; Know you for whom you are going to fight?—For those whom you have pursued into every corner of the world; against whom you so unyieldingly and gloriously struggled thirty years Look around you, and see what are your leaders, your standards, your auxiliaries What is this god who is to cover you with his ægis?—Your leaders—you know them not: your colours—they never floated amidst perils; your auxiliaries—highway robbers; and the god you invoke—St. Louis, the parent of the inquisition, who sacrificed your forefathers for a sepulchre and the plague. And the name of your phalanx—what is it? The Army of the Faith? Great God!.....the avengers of Germany and Italy, the heroes of Aboukir, the soldiers of Moscow, resume their thunder to defend—the faith! Oh! my countrymen, have compassion on your fame!

"But your Majesty will perhaps say, the Parliament resolves for war, and the Parliament is the nation; some of the Generals are for war, and they form the army. I deny both these assertions. The French Parliament is not the nation, for it is the produce of a law which has drawn only from a caste froreign to France. The General officers in question are not the army; at least not the French army, for that has never seen them. Besides, a few military men may wish for war, because it promises promotion; or a few magistrates because it promises places, or a few underlings in office, because it promises disorder; or a few priests, because it promises them sacerdotal despotism of monarchy; but the nation does not wish for war, because it promises her nothing better than misery and slavery.

The Times April 10.

EARL ST. VINCENT.

The extreme old age of Earl St. Vincent, and the very infirm state of his health for some time previous to death, in some degree prepared the public for the announcement of that event. It took place at his seat at Rochet's, near Brentwood, and the intelligence reached the Admiralty on Friday morning. His Lordship was in his 89th year.

The distinctive merits of this great man, and the services which he rendered to his country, are happily seized in the following character which we transcribe from one of our contemporaries:—

"Perhaps no public man of the present age has rendered such important services to his country as the Earl St. Vincent. By his great victory over the Spanish fleet in 1797, he saved the British Empire. But for that victory a French army would have been thrown into Ireland, at a moment when the inveterate system of misrule, which has so long created misery and excited disaffection, had driven the population of that ill fated country into open rebellion against England. The discipline which he infused into the naval service contributed in an eminent degree to the subsequent triumphs, which conferred immortality on Nelson. The economical reforms which, as First Lord of the Admiralty, he introduced into the civil administration of the Navy, stemmed for a time that tide of lavish and corrupt expenditure which, under the influence of the Pitt system, bare down the resources of the country.

"The characteristics of the Earl St Vincent's mind were vigilance, promptitude, energy, and a penetration which 'looked through the very souls of men.' His elevated love of fame was superior to the jealousy which depresses congenial excellence, and 'bears like the Turk, no brother near the Throne.' Instead of endeavouring to keep Nelson in the shade, he selected him for command. He was the Bayard of the British service, not only without fear and without reproach, but without fear and without envy. His politics were liberal. Take him for all in all, he was the greatest commander that England has produced in the present age."

The following particulars have been communicated to us by a Gentleman long honored with the confidence of his Lordship:—

His always prided himself more on the discipline which he introduced, his success in the preservation of the health of seamen, and putting down mutiny, than in the battles which he fought, though a victory of more importance to the country never was achieved then that which, at a most momentous crisis, he gained over the Spanish fleet. So delicate, indeed, were his feelings with respect to his achievements in battle, that whenever an allusion was made to them in his presence, he always endeavoured to change the conversation. But on the subject of the discipline of the navy and the correction of abuses, he was warm and communicative. The merits of his services in these respect are, by unversal confession, inestimable. That excellent corps, the Marines, whose value he so well knew, has lost in him a devoted friend. His first request of his late Majesty, when offred the highest seat at the Admiralty, was, that he should be free from sitting in the Cabinet, in order to devote his whole attention to the affairs of the navy. This request was not acceded to. When every effort to conclude a peace with Bonaparte failed, his language was always "Economise and go on." His love of liberty & independence continued unabated throughout his long life, and even within a few hours of his death, he expressed a warm attachment to the cause of the Spaniards, and his wishes for their indepedence. It is remarkable that Lord Keith, who entered the navy as a Midshipman under Lord St. Vincent when he commanded the Alarm, should have died on the same day. Lord Keith was always anxious to acknowledge the pride he felt in having received the rudiments of his education under Lord St. Vincent, a feeling which we believe he shared in common with all who have enjoyed the advantage of serving under, or with that great man; and it may confidently be said that every naval officer who has not had this advantage, views the circumstance in the light of a misfortune. He was deeply affected with the late proceedings at Paris, and peculiarly struck with the noble conduct of Manuel, which drew from him the exclamation of "A fine manly fellow!"

It will, we are sure, afford our Readers much gratification to learn that an account of his life and services is to be written by a gentleman of high character, intimately acquinted with the departed hero.

[*The Morning Chronicle.*

COURT OF SESSION.—SECOND DIVISION.

WILLIAM THOMSON, *v.* MAGISTRATES AND TOWN-COUNCIL OF DUNFERMLINE.

This was a summary action brought for setting aside the election at last Martinmas of the Magistrates and Council for the Burgh of Dunfermline. The circumstances in which it originated were as follow. By the sett of the burgh, it is declared, that the Magistrates and ordinary Council shall consist of 22 persons; to whom, at the annual elections, shall be joined four extraordinary Councillors, according to certain directions given. The 16th rule declares, "that if at any of the diets hereby appointed for the next annual election or at any of the diets of all succeeding annual elections, any member of the ordinary or extraordinary council, shall happen to be absent, the present and succeeding Councils *shall supply such absent by choosing merchants as proxies for such absent merchants, or craftsmen as proxies for such absent craftsmen;* or where *a vacancy shall happen by death or otherwise*, the present and succeeding *Councils shall supply the same by electing a merchant in place of a merchant,, and a craftsman.*" By an explanation of the sett, made by the Convention of Burghs, it is declared, "that in the event of the death of a provost, or old provost in intervals between elections, their offices *may* be supplied, the provost by the ordinary and extraordinary councils, consisting of 26 persons, that is, two bailies treasurer old provost, two old bailies, old dean of guild, dean of guild, old treasurer, and two merchants, and two trades' councillors, who voted in the election immediately preceding, or proxy, in case of any of their absence or death, a proxy for the provost deceased, with the eight deacons of crafts." By the 4th rule, it is declared, "that no person shall be capable to be continued in the office of a treasurer for more than two years together, or shall be capable to continue in the council for more than one year longer in the character of old treasurer, until he be one year out of the council, *unless* it shall happen that his accounts are stated, and no balance struck found resting by him to the burgh, and that he shall be elected to the office of a Bailie or Dean of Guild." In March 1822, the Provost of the Burgh, Major David Wilson, died, and the vacancy was not supplied in the interval. At the next Michaelmas election, the ordinary council, then reduced to 21, met and on each of the four days of election, voted in proxy for the Provost deceased, with whose assistance they went through the elections. On the same occasion, Mr. Lawrence Wilson, who, according to the petitioner's statement, had held the office of treasurer for two year, and been continued in council for one year longer as old treasurer was again continued in the council as an old bailie.

The petioner, who is deacon of the incorporation of smiths, maintained, 1st, that, according to the terms of the sett, the extraordinary council of 26, who voted in the preceeding election, including of necessity a proxy for the *provost* deceased, ought to have assembled some time previous to the annual election, and chosen a new provost. 2, That Mr. R. Wilson, was incapable of being continued in council, unless as a Bailie or Dean of Guild. For the respondents, it was maintained, 1st, That according to the proper contruction of the 16th rule, the supplying of a vacancy, whether occasioned by absence or death, is for a temporary purpose, and the process in both cases is precisely the same, namely, the appointment of a proxy;—that the election of provost, in the interval between annual elections, as regulated by the explanation of the Convention of Burghs, is plainly optional and not imperative: 2d, That, in point of fact, Mr. L. Wilson, had held the office of treasurer only for one year, and of old treasurer for another.

1ST OBJECTION.

Lord GLENLEE.—The clause of the Sett, which provides for the supplying of a vacancy caused by absence or death infers, merely an election *ad interim*. When a Provost is elected in place of a deceased Provost, under the explanation by the Convention of Burghs, he must be elected in the same manner as his predecessor was; and the first step in the proceeding is to appoint a proxy for the deceased Provost, not as an entire Provost, but only to the effect of electing a new Provost. It has been said, that to appoint a proxy for a deceased person is absurd; but if not absurd in that particular case, why is it so in others? The whole meaning of an interim Provost is, that he may act at the next annual election, in order that there be the entire number of 26 votes. I am clear for repelling the objection.

Lord ROBERTSON.—I am of the same opinion. The only intention of the framers of the sett was, that on the occasion of an election the or-

dinary Council should be full. How is this provided for? If there is a vacancy by absence, it must be supplied by proxy. It is clearly intended by the sett that the same thing shall be done, where the vacancy is occasioned by death, whether the term *choose* or *elect* is employed.

Lord CRAIGIE.—I am also for repelling the objection. He was surprised that the question should have ever been raised.

LORD JUSTICE-CLERK.—I agree in the opinions which have been delivered. It is said, that in construing the 16th Article of the sett we have no choice. I have not been able to arrive at that conclusion. The article is a little ambiguous, and we must take care not to give a judicial interpretation to it. The word *proxy*, as employed, is nonsencical. It properly means *procurator*, a person who derives his power directly from him whom he represents. But the proxies pointed at by the sett receive their powers entirely from third persons, and are, in fact, substitutes. The words *choosing* and *electing* have obviously the same meaning. In the last member of the sentence, which provides for the supplying of vacancies by death, there is not thing said about proxies; but it is explained by what precedes it; and appears to be nothing more than an elliptical expression, which does not repeat, as it properly ought, the word proxy, but signifies the same as if it did. In no part of the sett is there an *injunction* to fill up vacancies occasioned by death. But if the counsel wish to do so, how are they to do it? The Convention says, in the same manner as at the annual elections. When they use the phrase, elect proxies *in case of absence or death* there is some ambiguity; but it would rather seem, that they proceed upon the same construction of the sett which your Lordships have adopted. In the case of Culross, this Court declared they will not allow a vacancy to be filled up, unless upon a premonition of 14 days. This was meant to be a general law; and, if the petitioners' argument holds good, how would that law apply were a provost of Dunfermline to die within 14 days of the annual election? If it is does not apply, this burgh might be disolved every two years.

Lord BANNATYNE,—According to the view which I have taken, the explanation by the Convention means, not that the council are obliged, but that they may elect a provost in room of a deceased one.

2d OBJECTION.

LORD JUSTICE-CLERK.—This objection, though good, would not vitiate the *whole* election. Whether it might warrant a new election for Mr. L. Wilson, is the only question; but this is not within the prayer of the petition; and, therefore, it is not relevant to go into it.

Lord CLENLEE.—We cannot sustain the objection in this action.

Lord ROBERTSON.—We must keep by the prayer of the petition. If 1st objection had been sustained, the whole election would have been void. But it is unnecessary to go into the merits of the present one.

Lords CRAGIE and BANNATYNE were of the same opinion.

Repel whole objections and dismiss the complaint.

The Scotsman,—March 8.

PETITIONS EXTRAORDINARY.

The right of petitioning Parliament, though often invaded, has never been wholly subverted, and it is one of the most wholsome restraints against arbitrary measures that the constitution has authorized. On some occasions, however, the exercise of this right has been carried to a ridiculous extent, particularly in the stormy reign of Charles the First, when petitions out of number, from vast bodies of the people assembled throughout the land, were presented to the House of Commons, stating the resolution of the parties subscribing, "to live and die in defence of the privileges of Parliament." These petitions were from counties, cities, towns, parishes, and various trades, including the *porters*, who alone, it is said, amounted to fifteen thousand. The *apprentices*, also petitioned to the same effect; as did, at last, even the *beggars*. Another strong symptom of the revolutionary spirit abroad, was, that the *women* were generally seized with the mania of politics; they also produced their petition, and discovered, in a multitude of instances, minds yet more agitated than those of the men.

This was in 1643, when between two and three thousand women, with white silk ribbons in their hats, and headed by a brewer's wife, proceeded to the House of Commons, with a petition for peace, which they got presented. The Commons returned an immediate answer, "that the House was no enemy to peace, and doubted not, in short time, to answer the ends of their petition;" and desired them to return to their habitations. The women were not satisfied with this answer, and remained about the House, until their numbers encreased to about five thousand; there were also among them several men, who were disgused in women's clothes, and excited them to tumult.

The trained bands thinking to frighten them, fired with powder, upon which the women cried out, "Nothing but powder." and began to pelt them with brick bats; nor was it until the trained bands loaded with ball, and killed one person and wounded several others, that they succeeded in dispersing these female petitioners. Clarendon and Echard say, the women were principally the wives of respectable inhabitants; but Rushworth says, what is most probable, that they were generally of the "meaner sort."

In September, 1648, a petiton was presented to the House of Commons. for the release of Captain Bray, Sawyer, Banck, and Lockyer, who were at that time in prison; and in May following, the women petitioned to the same effect, Their petition, or remonstrance, which is a very curious and spirited document, thus commenced:

"TO THE SUPREME AUTHORITY OF ENGLAND, THE COMMONS ASSEMBLED IN PARLIAMENT.

"The humble petition of divers well affected women of the cities of London and Westminster, the borough of Southwark, Hamlets and parts adjacent, *affecters and approvers of the petition* of Sept. 11, 1648.

"SHEWETH,—THAT since we are assured of our creation in the image of God, and of an interest in Christ, equal unto men, as also of a proportionable share in the freedoms of this commonwealth, we cannot but wonder and grieve, that we should appear so despicable in your eyes, as to be thought unworthy to petition your honourable House.

"Have we not an equal interest with the men of this nation, in those liberties and securities contained in the petition of right, and other good laws of the land? Are any of our lives, limbs, liberties, or goods to be taken from us, more than from men, but by due process of law, and conviction of twelve sworn men of the neighbourhood?

"And can you imagine us to be so sottish or stupid, as not to perceive, or not to be sensible, when daily those strong defences of our peace and welfare are broken down and trod underfoot, by force and arbitrary power?"

The petitioners then urge the release of the prisoners, declaring that they have as much hopes of the House of Commons, "as of the unjust judge, mentioned Luke 18, to obtain justice, if not for justice sake, yet for importunity." This singular remonstrances thus concludes:

"Nor shall we be satisfied, however you deal with our friends, except you free them from under their present extrajudical inprisonment and force upon them; and give them full separation for their forceable attachment, and leave them from first to last, to be proceeded against by due process of law, and give them respect from you, answerable to their good and faithful service to the commonwealth.

"Our houses being worse than prisons to us, and our lives worse than death; the sight of our husbands and children, matter of grief, sorrow, and affliction to us, until you grant our desires; and, therefore, if ever you intend any good to this miserable nation, harden not your hearts against petitioners; nor deny us in things evidently just and reasonable, as you would not be dishonourable to all posperity."

OLIVER CROMWELL.

Oliver Cromwell first distinguished himself in the House of Commons in 1639, when Charles the First made an ill-judged attack on the Earl of Bedford, respecting the drainage of the fens. Cromwell spoke and acted with such superior ability and effect on this occasion, that he received the appelation of "Lord of the Fens;" and Hampden, from that time, pronounced him one that would "sit well at the mark."

In the Long Parliament, Cromwell represented the County of Cambridge, and was a member of one of the forty committees into which the house was at that time divided and subdivided. Of his personal appearance, and the respect which his talents inspired in the house, Sir Philip Warwick, a royalist contempory, gives the following curious description:

"The first time," writes Sir Philip, "I ever took notice of him, was in the beginning of the Parliament held in November, 1640, when I vainly thought myself a courtly young gentleman (for we courtiers valued ourselves much upon our good clothes.) I came into the house one morning, well clad, and perceived a gentleman speaking, whom I knew not, very ordinarily apparelled; for it was a plain cloth suit, which seemed to have been made by an ill country tailor; his linen was plain, and not very clean; and I remember a speck or two of blood upon his little band, which was not much larger than his collar; his hat was without a hatband. His stature was of a good size; his sword stuck close to his side; his countenance swollen and reddish; his voice sharp and untuneable; and *his eloquence full of fervour*, for the subject matter would not bear much of reason, it being in behalf of a servant of Mr. Prynne's who had dispersed libels against the queen for her dancing, and such like innocent and courtly sports; and he aggravated the imprisonment of this man by the council table unto that height, that one would have believed the very government itself had been in great danger by it. I sincerely profess it lessened much my reverence unto that great council, *for he was very much harkened unto*. And yet I lived to see this very gentleman, whom, out of no ill-will to him, I thus describe, by multiplied good successes, and by real, though usurped, power, (having had a better tailor, and more converse among good company) in my own eye, when for six weeks together I was a prisoner in his serjeant's hands, and daily waited at Whitehall, appear of a great and majestic deportment, and comely presence."

Of the warmth with which Cromwell conducted himself in the House, Lord Clarendon mentions another remarkable instance. In a committee on an enclosure business, he opposed himself to Lord Kimbolton, and behaved most intemperately, "ordering the witnesses and petitioners in the method of proceeding, and enlarging upon what they said with great passion." When the chairman endeavoured to preserve order, by speaking with authority, Cromwell accused him of being partial, and discountenancing the witnesses; and when, as Lord Clarendon, who was himself the chairman, relates, Lord Kimbolton, "upon any mention of matter of fact, desired to be heard, and with great modesty related what had been done, or

explained what had been said, Mr. Cromwell did answer and reply upon him with so much indecency and rudeness, and in language so contrary and offensive, that every man would have thought, that as their natures and measures were as opposite as it was possile, so their interest could never have been the same. In the end, his whole carriage was so tempestuous, and his behaviour so insolent, that the Chairman found himself obliged to reprehend him, and to tell him, if he proceeded in the same manner, he would presently adjourn the committee, and the next morning complain to the House of him."

On another occasion, when Cromwell had spoken warmly in the House, Lord Digby asked Hampden who he was? Hampden is said to have answered, "That sloven you see before you, hath no ornament in his speech; but that sloven, I say, if ever we should come to a breach with the king, (which God forbid) in such a case, I say, that sloven will be the greatest man in England."

Percy Anecdotes.

THE IDOL OF LITTLE-BRITAIN.

None of your reflections, Mrs. Quickly, if you love me; they only give me the spleen. Tell me your history at once, I love stories, but I hate reasoning.

GOLDSMITH.

"WE single young fellows," who, has Sir Abel Handy observes, "can go any-where, and have nobody to care for us," have of all other people the best means of acquiring general information; not only because we can frequently change our lodgings without much trouble in removing our establishments, but also because there is something about an agreeable young bachelor which makes him a pleasing visitor wherever he goes. My own custom, indeed, is to have a frequent gossip with my host or hostess on any subject that occurs to either of us; such as the remembrances of their youth, the alterations of the town, or the characters and histories of their former lodgers. By these means I not only lay hold of many a curious anecdote, interesting adventure, or legendary tradition, but I also observe many a delightful trait of human nature, as shewn either in it's actions or passions, which is carefully laid up in my memory until I have occasion to bring it forward to the public in a pen-and-ink drawing upon paper. When I first came to London, about fifty years ago, my abode was with a Mrs. BATHSHEBA PENDULUM, the Scottish widow of Tubal Pendulum, an eminent Watch and Clock-maker in Little Britain. It was not at that time the bibliopolical part of London, crowded with booksellers' shops, even up to the Ward-pump, but was much the same dark, confined lane which it now appears; having it's western entrance leading to St. Bartholomew's, or the Lame Hospital, and making another stretch out to the now unknown Duck-lane, which went into Smithfield at the place where Duke-street does at the present time.

As my narrative will occasionally refer to the appearance of my land-lady's *house* itself, it will be proper to state that it was erected after the following fashion. Tall and narrow as were the buildings of the time to which I allude, the one that I dwelt in was something taller and a great deal narrower than the generality of them. The door stood between two short and stout bay windows, divided by thick and ill-shaped red frames into a number of small squares, fitted with a coarse green-coloured glass, behind which appeared several antiquely-shaped clocks and watches. Some of these were of large dimensions, and in form not very much unlike the case of a violincello, and by their fine ornamental indian-gilding upon a black-japanned ground, were evidently designed for chapels, halls, or taprooms. Others again, made with all the luxuriance of scroll-work of gilded brass, and silvered or enamelled faces, shewed that they were intended for the beau monde of the day, for the dial-plate sometimes displayed the attractive words "*Bontemps Horologier, à Paris.*" Then again there were a few specimens of horizontal and perpendicular sundials engraved on brass; and an assortment of the massive silver-faced repeating watches then in fashion, which, by an almost infinity of movements gave as much information as a modern almanack; though this was done at the expense of loading the wearer with a considerable additional weight of metal. Above the door, where most houses were once decorated with a little dirty white wooden gallery, projected a most resplendent sign, carved, coloured, and gilded in such style as to shame all the others in the street, though many a gaily-painted board creaked as it swang from the flourished iron-work that was suspended before every house. This sign was composed of two massive figures, all proper as the Heralds say, representing Time and an Emperor most gorgeously robed, supporting the Clockmaker's arms: viz. Sable, a Table clock Or, with the motto "Time is the Emperor of all things." The figure of old Chronos was certainly a most imposing one: he seemed to look down upon the passengers beneath him with a severe gravity, and to be brandishing his scythe with a hasty motion, as if he thought that his indulgence had been too long trampled upon, and that he would now seize upon his victims without farther delay: indeed this figure was the IDOL OF LITTLE BRITAIN; and Tubal Pendulum, though he erected his sign with a view of designating his house the Clock-makers' Arms, was so enchanted with the gilded image which he had set up, that his cards entitled him as "living at the sign of the Golden Time, near unto the turning that leadeth to the Lame Hospital, No. 34J, in Little-Britain." As for the sinister supporter, the Emperor, he was thrown completely behind Time; for he was not only little regarded, but those who did observe him differed greatly as to the personage he represented, some declaring him to be king Solomon, others the Pope, and a few said, in private, that he was meant for the Pretender. Behind all the metallic lumber of the right-hand window, so long as he lived, Tubal Pendulum was to be seen employed, like his great Israelitish prototype, in working in various kinds of metals; and after his death, which was at the time when I was a resident in Little-Britain, Brassy Clinkchime, his foreman, was seated in the same place cutting fusees, fitting escapements, meting out minutes, and laying down hours, for the benefit of the Widow Bathsheba. The clock-maker's relict was a short and somewhat stout dame, not less than fifty-eight by Life's Dial, that never goes wrong, although her own time-keeper had stopped many years earlier; but the old Horologian would now and then say, "Pshaw, never tell me Sheby, you don't keep time like neighbour Lacklarder's clock that skips the dinner-hour. Why now you, that as I may say ought to be a very regulator to the whole neighbourhood, to want setting as often as a Dutch Cain-and Abel Uurwerk. Fie upon't! Dost think thou wilt run down the sooner for striking thy time truly?"

This was not the only point upon which the Archimedes of Little Britain and his partner differed; for although she was a kind and friendly-hearted gossip, yet she had nevertheless a great deal of puritanic precision in her manner, which was most especially exerted whenever she thought she discovered any thing approaching to whatshe denominated papistry or abomination. Upon this account Mrs. Bathsheba was a great enemy to the aforesaid figure of Time, which decorated her husband's shop, as well as to the little moveable images which danced, acted, or laboured on the tops of many of his musical clocks. "A wheen idle whigmaleeries," she would sometimes say, "toys for the children of Baal, elements o' papistrie and abomination; can ye na just mak yere chimes jingle the auld 100th, and nae thae bits o' bodies rending and fyking it without, as if it were the Deil's mass playing within? And then too ye maun hae a great gowden graven image glowering over the door like a mountebank in yere Smithfield deevilries. Folk aye ca' it the Idol o' Little-Britain; Gude guide us! the Idol o' Little-Britain! heard ever ony body the like o' that?—the Idol o' Little Britain! Canna ye write yersel up clock-wright and watch-framer, wi a godly verse out o' the metrical Kirk psalms, without hinging out a graved and painted idol, quilk is but two common in this city of abomination? Ye ca' it the gowden Time! my certie! there's mair gowd on his back, and the Jewish high-priest wha is talking with him, than ye wad get for a' yere clockies gin the times were not sae sinfu'."

Notwithstanding the continued tirades of Mistress Bathsheba, against this effigy of the monarch of the scythe, she found, when her husband's clock had struck it's last hour, that she might vainly expect a continuation of the patronage which he enjoyed, unles the favourite Time still frowned above the shop-door. The dials of Tompion, Cumming, Gow, and Graham, much as they were esteemed, were not more in favour than those of Pendulum of the Golden Time; she, therefore, even when she came into full power, compounded with the public by letting the admired images and their appurtenances remain, and contented herself with issuing forth the following new shop-bill: "Bathsheba Pendulum, Widow of the gracious Tubal Pendulum, of ingenious memory, late deceased, still continueth to manufacture all sorts of spring, weight, table, chime, turret, and tune-clocks, on the same accurate scale as those made by her late husband. Also every kind of horizontal, perpendicular, pillar, table, brass, stone, and painted sun and moon dials; with all sorts of gold, silver, and metal watches: and are to be sold at the house in Little-Britain, quilk hath two goodly images depicting Time and King Hezekiah wha keepit the dial of Ahaz, (see Second Kings, twentieth and ninth), overlaid with gold above the door."

"Man is a Clock; his Days and Hours,
And Minutes, God doth frame;
The spring of all his Moving Powers
From thee, their Maker, came.

Then while his Wheels shall downward run,
Lest they be fast or slow;
Oh! set his Dial by Thy Sun,
And he shall truly go."

It was at this time, at my first coming to London, and entering upon a kind of miscellaneous literary life, that the quiet gloom of Mrs. Pendu-

lum's house, in conjunction with the notice placed in her window of "Twa goodly Upper Chambers to be Lett upon Hire for Ane Single Man," determined me to pitch my tent upon that spot which had been so celebrated a resort of literature and booksellers, scarce an hundred years before. The cares, the duties, and the profits of Mrs. Pendulum's secular concerns, had considerably abated the puritanic misanthropy with which her mind had formerly been imbued: not that it had ceased to give an amusing turn to her conversation, but it had in some measure left off producing the violence of her former declamations, and it was contented with occasionally lamenting the backslidings of the times, and the unscriptural manners of the latter days: all this too was blended with a kind of talk, that had no sort of affinity to it, such as the gossip of the neighbourhood, the news of the day, politics, and above all, the technical phrases which she derived from her own profession: such was the ground, and such were the garnishings of the conversation of the Widow Bathsheba Pendulum. Her figure, as I have already stated, was short and lusty, and she was habited in a large and loose brown stuff gown, of the plainest cut of the time, drawn up in a full and wide manner at the skirts, and having a black quilted petticoat beneath it; upon her head was a black bombasine hood of formidable size, very much pointed at the apex; and she wore coarse black-leather high-heeled shoes, with wrought silver buckles. Here then was my new landlady; and if I was amused with her conversation and appearance, she, on the other hand, was no less pleased with mine. "There was not," as she afterwards told me, "any gowden passments nor Jewish fringes about my coat, qhuilk were the common fashionings o' the raiment o' this country ever since the American war, qhuilk was ane of the abominations o' the latter days, to give battle unto a land o' saints; but the Minister, as they ca'ad him, wha was nae mair like a minister than a dustie's bell was like a gowd repeater, was ganging on like a balance-wheel without an escapement; and neighbour Easygull said there was aye a tauk o' a change, wi' a unanimous call to be given to ane Geordie Washington, to be king ower the outlandish nation, even as Jotham tauld o' the trees and the bramble, in parable fashion, see Judges, ninth and eighth. —Ye hae not, she continued, "ony o' these sins qhuilk like Moses serpent swallow up a' things; but yere like a time-keeper in a lockit-box, ye aye do yere wark in a quiet an' plain fashion, an' there's mair in ye than out o' ye."

It is true, that my appearance at that time was sufficiently grave, and my habits generally retired, unless an opportunity offered of studying such a character as the present, in doing which the amusement in my mind commonly overbalanced the impertinence which I met with. It was then, on a summer's afternoon, when, with the degree of A. B. I had quited my University, that I had arrived by the Oxford Eagle, after a passage of a day and a night, safe in London. My view in the metropolis was something like that of George Primrose, a general literary employment; and my pecuniary support was not considerably greater, though quite adequate to my simple and studious way of life. Of my interviews with the booksellers I shall speak hereafter; but my first scene must be laid in Little-Britain. Three o'clock in the afternoon saw our eight-wheeled and heavily loaded Eagle fly with drooping wings, that is to say with six tired horses, into her desired nest, the yard of the Boulogne-Mouth. After a short refection I proceeded forth to reconnoitre, and to consider my plans, and in this thoughtful mood I strayed out at the top of the street in which "mine inn" was situate, to the broader part of Little-Britain; and never waked from my reverie till I found myself standing opposite a shop filled with various kinds of peruques, perfumes, and tall show-glasses, with "Toupee and Curlpuppy, Tonsures, Frizeurs, and Perruquiers, on the most admired principles;" painted in gold letters over the window. With me, though I execrate the loss of time and the operations themselves, shaving and hair-dressing are luxuries, especially after a journey, so into the shop I went, and while I was operated upon by one of the above-mentioned professors, the following were the topics with which he entertained me.

"Happy to see you sir!—the finest head of hair I ever passed a comb through,—how will you have it dressed, sir?—Will you have the French queue worn by the Court Beaux, or the Perruque a la Cadogan, that is worn by the sons of freedom; or the Oxford buckle, that is worn by the scholar; or General Wade's scratch, that is worn by the soldier; or the Brunswick brush, that is worn by the Tories?—the Whigs, poor devils! have their hair dressed all fashions, for every body has a claw at them: or what d'ye think now of the Ranelagh club; glass buckle and blue ribbon behind, red coat, tight fawn-coloured pantaloons with purple seams, short bludgeon and all that? Oh! you'll be the delight of the Rotunda; But perhaps you're for something more sober; I never presume to bother my customers, as many of our profession do, with a long string of names; but it's my duty to say to them—How d'ye like the new Tomahawk tie? it's very much worn by the friends of the Americans and the anti-ministerialists; and in my poor thoughts it's excellent to know a man's sentiments on politics and so forth, merely by looking at his head. Who dressed your hair last, sir, may I presume? Nearly spoiled it! Blundering idiot? only fit to comb badgers. —No offence, sir; ought to clip old wigs and charity boys a twelvemonth longer to teach him how to dress a gentleman."

As soon as I could get an opportunity of speaking I requested to be dressed with the Oxford buckle, as being the plainest of all the perruquier's numerous fashions, and he thus replied:—

"Very well, sir, very well; you're for the studious and the sentimental, I see. Ah, sir! how few have I to dress of your class. No, sir; gentlemen come to me with their heads full of law, or politics, or fashion, or music, or fighting, to have the Mansfield comb, or the Handel crotchet, or the Pantheon turn-up, or the American scalp. Speaking of America, sir; are you informed if a certain General is in town, disguised like a black Quaker woman; or is it true, that Hiaeouontaanypanky, the Chief of the Towzy-Dowzys, is to smoke the Calumet with Wilkes at Charing-cross? Ah, sir! believe me, if we get the Towzy-Dowzys and the Blue Racoon men, old Wash and the French must look about them. For you see, sir, the fact is this: here stands old Wash, please to observe, sir, the soapdish; then, next the Ohio, are the Brown Kangaroos, favour me a moment, sir, the hot water and the razor-trop; then, sir, only look, here the French come up, the powder-puff; then, sir, we march along here with the Blue Racoon men and the valiant Towzy-Dowzys, and the brave Hog-hunters, now mark, here we are, sir, the scissors, and the razor, and the hot curling tongs, and we drive old Wash into the water, the Red Kangaroos are hunted down to the woods, the French are blown to the Devil, and then, as the song in the last Transylvanian Post Boy said,

'Oh! gallop on gaily, brave Britons, for you,
When you've kill'd all your foes, will have nothing to do,
But to eat, drink, and talk of your victories past,
From the first day you learn'd how to fight till the last.
Row de dow, dow, dow de row dow.'

Very sharp song that, sir; all as I may say hieroglyphical—no names—all mum—very secret and very pointed, like a stocking-needle in a chair-bottom."

Notwithstanding all this torrent of ribaldry, my barber was totally different from the silent barber of the Tailor's story in Hunchback, for he contrived to finish all his tonsorial duties by the time that his sentiments on the best method of closing the American war were concluded; and it was in the pause which followed, that I enquired of him for some plain and respectable apartments in that part of the town, which I perceived was both quiet&retired.

"Apartments!" said the barber, as if considering the matter in his own mind, "apartments—um—um Why there's Tressel, the undertaker, has very often apartments to let; or the druggist there, old Coltsfoot; but then you'll be poisoned in one place, and buried in the other. Let me see!—Oh! I have it; Widow Bathsheba Pendulum, though she never has her curls dressed, and though she's always flouting me about Absolom, who was so proud of his hair that he got hanged for it, I dare say, sir, she can take you in. You see, sir—left hand of the door—right hand side of the way, opposite—Sebastian Thump the German gold-beater's, at the Hand and Hammer:—now, sir, please to look—not that house with the row of daisies and broken tea-pots, but the watchmaker's beyond it, sir, with Time over the door, the Idol of Little Britain, sir, as we call it. Fine view from the attics, sir—clear day you see the weather-cocks of three church steeples, and if you stretch your neck a great way, the ball and cross of St. Paul's."

Having thanked and gratified my hair-dresser, I was about to depart, when he again interfered with "Greatly obliged, sir—permit me to give you one more touch with the brush, sir—little hair on your coat, sir, from Deputy Sperm's greasy wig. Take a card of the shop, sir, Toupee and Curlpuppy, at the Muscovy Cat and Crown. I'm Mr. Curlpuppy, sir; and as you'll be a neighbour, sir, hope to take you by the nose again, and comb your head weekly, sir, hair ought to be cut once a month; nourishes it, & takes out the *scruff*:—you'll not forget Jeremy Curlpuppy, sir; hope I've dressed you to your liking, & give you goodday, sir.

Thus, with many bows, concluded my first visit in town; and I next proceeded to the watchmaker's shop, where, having viewed and engaged the lodgings, I procured my baggage to be sent from the inn, and returned to take, what my new landlady called "my afternoon tea" with her, being as she said "a stranger to the ways o' housekeeping, quilk I should

learn by seeing her shew them forth like setting a watch by a time-keeper." Every species of the furniture of those days is yet dear to me; from the cartouche-carved looking-glasses which hung in Mrs. Pendulum's parlour down to her japanned fire-grate, her broad-backed horse-hair and mahogany chairs, her small china tea-service, and the richly flowered Brussels carpet upon which we sat. Although I was a stranger, and her lodger, Mrs. Pendulum was not backward in her conversation, for she very speedily thus began: "Gin ye're fond o' a quiet life, sir, as ye say ye are, ye'll be delightit wi' yere bed-room, for we hae but sax clockies that chime ilka quarter, an' that play *Lug him alang*, and *Maggie Lauder* and the *York Psalm tune*, and the *Duke o' York's March*, and *Over the Water*, and the *Braw Chevalier*, every three hours; they're no muckle ahint ane anither, sae ye'll hae it a' done in less than an hour. An' I'm sure neighbour Thump never begins wark till five o'clock, and the bonny London cries o' sweeps, and rabbits, and auld claes, and milk, and caller-cresses, and the like o' thae, dinna cam on much before: an'ye'll be weel keepit, for ye'll hear the watchman aw night."

From this enumeration of miseries I turned the discourse to some curious specimens of clock-work standing in the room, which introduced an host of stories, but so unconnected and interlarded with Mrs. Pendulum's reflections that I could scarcely follow any of them through. The last, however, related to an eminent astrologer who had formerly lived in the house, and enjoyed a very great degree of practice and patronage from all descriptions of persons. As this interested me, I was particularly curious in my enquiries, to which my landlady thus generally replied.

"Ow, I dinna ken muckle about him, only that he was ca'ad Tolemie Horoscope, as it's said; and that he aye sleepit in the room that yere to sleep in; an that he tauld the fortunes o' a the ward, for the people wad be coming in the morn, and in the day-time, and in the dark night when naebody could see them.—Brassie," continued she, calling to the shopman through the little glazed parlour door, "Brassie, man, pu' in that knave apprentice-bairn; his neck's aye out o' the winnock like the birdies o' a cuckoo-clock. And so Mister——what did ye ca' yeresel sir?"

"Sylvanus Beauclerk, madam."

"Aye—well Mr. Noclarke, ye see that when the auld warlock was gane, and my auld Pendulum took the booth, quhilk was soon after his death, we found such hantels o' curious papers, like to the warks o' Ezra Mascscrawl, the blind writing-master, or the buiks quhilk Paul burnt lang syne at Ephesus; See Acts, nineteenth and nineteenth."

"Well," said I with some anxiety, "and what did you do with them?"

Aye, Mr. Slowclarke, we e'en sold them for the paper, to auld Moses Baggitt, the Israelitish rag-merchant. They war not for the like o' us to keep, for ye ken that astrologers are witches, and witches are deils. The're the minute and hour hands o' Satan's clocks, for it's he that winds them up, aad sets them a' a-going."

Such was the slight information which I received on the subject of the astrologer from Mrs. Pendulum; but even when I retired to rest, it was still present to my thoughts, and in my night-visions it was still before me, for I had the following dream. The apartment in which I was sleeping, seemed to shift and change it's appearance until only the bed remained of it's usual furniture. An old carved oaken cabinet, a table, and some chairs of the same material, rose before me; while a man of a middle age, with an oval face and long flowing hair, clothed in a black Spanish habit was seated writing by a lamp, and before him were scattered papers, books, spheres, and various astronomical and astrological instruments. At length he ceased from his employment, and closing the volume he placed it with the other papers in a secret drawer of the cabinet, and sighing heavily said: "Rest there, thou miserable record of sin and sorrow, of credulity, avarice, folly, and all the other vices of mankind. Rest there, thou record of the wide astrological practice of Ptolemy Horoscope, the Idolized Geomancer of Little-Britain; who has rendered this house, this chamber, this part of the great city, famous for ever, by the high personages who have sought the skill he possesses. Rest there,—till some one in future years shall haply find thee, and shall publish to his countrymen thy memorials of the guilt and of the folly of departed ages!"

There seemed to follow a most dreadful jangling, as if all the steeples in London had been shaken by an earthquake, and all their bells partook of their convulsions. When my ear became sensible of distinguishing, I discovered it was three in the morning, and that Mrs. Pendulum's clocks were performing their regular overtures. As these continued until nearly four, I found it impossible to sleep, and my thoughts naturally reverted to my dream; while I remembered. with no slight curiosity, the ancient oaken cabinet with it's contents, which I had seen deposited within it. But this vision and it's subject both passed away, and as superstition is not one of my most powerful feelings, it had entirely left my mind; until, in an obscure mart of London, I one day met with an old oaken cabinet. the same as I had already seen in my dream, exposed for sale! Like the gardener in the fairy-tale, had I possessed but ten golden deenars in the world I had purchased it. I felt an irresistible impulse to make it mine, and when it was once more placed in it's own native apartment, conceive my surprize, when with a palpitating heart & a nerous hand I found the spring threw open the secret drawer, and discovered the astrologer's manuscripts! The chief of these was an old vellum book, filled with drawings of astrological figures, and their particular histories attached to each, the characters of which were precisely as he had described them. Some were of a public and some were of a private nature: some were political and some were domestic: and some were ludicrous and some were tragic: but a series of extracts will better delineate their nature, while it is also possible that they may interest, instruct, admonish, and amuse those, who condescend to become their readers.

New European Mag.

From *Gems, principally from the Antique*, drawn and etched by Richard Dagley. With Illustrations in Verse by the Rev. George Croly, A. M. Author of "Catiline, a Tragedy."

On Cupid carrying Provisions.

'There was once a gentle time
When the world was in its prime;
And every day was holyday,
And every month was lovely May.—
Cupid then had but to go
With his purple wings and bow;
And in blossem'd vale and grove
Every shepherd knelt to love.

'Then a rosy dimpled cheek,
And a blue eye fond and meek;
And a ringlet-wreathen brow,
Like hyacinths on a bed of snow;
And a low voice silver-sweet
From a lip without deceit;
Only those the hearts could move
Of the simple swains to love.

'But that time is gone and past:
Can the summer always last?
And the swains are wiser grown,
And the heart is turn'd to stone,
And the maiden's rose may *wither*,
Cupid's fled, no man knows *whither*!

'But another Cupid's come,
With a brow of care and gloom;
Fix'd upon the earthly mould,
Thinking of the sullen gold;
In his hand the bow no more,
At his back the household store,
That the bridal cold must buy;
Useless now the smile and sigh:
But he wears the pinion still,
Flying at the sight of ill,
Oh, for the old true-love time,
When the world was in its prime!'

We have great pleasure in recording the following anecdote, and in transcribing Professor Smyth's appropriate and beautiful lines:

'A tablet to Henry Kirk White's memory, with a medallion by Chantry, has been placed in All-Saints Church, Cambridge, at the expense of a young American gentleman, Mr. Francis Boott, of Boston. During his travels in this country, be visited the grave of one whom he had learnt to love and regret in America; and finding no other memorial of him than the initials of his name upon the plain stone which covers his perishable remains, ordered this monument to be erected. It bears the following inscription by Professor Smyth, who while Henry was living treated him with characteristick kindness, and has consigned to posterity this durable expression of his friendship.

'Warm with fond hope and learning's sacred flame,
To Granta's bowers the youthful poet came;
Unconquer'd powers the immortal mind displayed,
But worn with anxious thought the frame decayed
Pale o'er his lamp, and in his cell retir'd,
The martyr-student, faded and expired.
Oh! genius, taste, and piety sincere,
Too early lost, midst studies too severe!
Foremost to mourn was generous Southey seen,
He told the tale and show'd what White had been;
Nor told in vain.—Far o'er the Atlantic wave
A wanderer came, and sought the poet's grave;
On you low stone he saw his lonely name,
And raised this fond memorial to his fame.'

[Monthly Review.

BOMBAY—Printed for the *PROPRIETORS*, by M. D. CRUZ, in Rampart Row No. 4.
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Appendix to the Bonbay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1823.

(*Continued from the Page* 625.)

Revolution, which, shut up within the Pyrennees, might exhaust itself in struggles, trying indeed to Spain, but harmless to her neighbours, if called forth from within those precincts by the provocation of foreign attack, might find perhaps in other countries fresh aliment for its fury; and might renew throughout Europe, the miseries of the five and twenty years which preceeded the peace of 1815.

For these and abundant other reasons, the voice of his Majesty's Plenipotentiary at Verona was for peace. The preservation of general peace is the earnest wish and object of his Majesty; and the undersigned is commended to repeat, that no means will be left unexhausted by his Majesty's Government, which the impartial employment of good offices can afford, to soothe the irritation at present unhappily subsisting between the Governments of France and Spain, and to prevent, if possible, the commencement of hostilities, the consequences of which no human foresight can calculate.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

No. 13 is a Dispatch from the Viscount de Chateaubri and, to Mr. Secretary Canning, dated Paris, Jan. 23, 1823. It commences by observing that the Cabinet of his Britannic Majesty would fall into a serious error, if it imagined that France had represented to the Congress at Verona the question of Spain, as having for her an interest entirely separate from that of the Allied Powers; on the contrary, he says, "France, since the transactions of Aix la-Chapelle, is closely united with the Courts, who, by their efforts, have re established peace upon the Continent," and that the Sovereigns at Verona were of opinion (in which the French Government coincided) that there was imminent danger to society, in that military anarchy in Spain, in which those principles were put forth anew, which, during thirty years, had occasioned the misfortunes of Europe.

This dispatch is of great length, but of little importance. The only points of interest in Mr. Chateaubriand's letter will be seen from the reply of Mr. Canning.

NO. 14.—MR. SECRETARY CANNING TO SIR CHARLES STUART.

Foreign Office, January 23, 1823.

SIR—Shortly after I had dispatched the messenger yesterday, M. de Marcellus delivered to me the official Answer of M. de Chateaubriand to the Note addressed by me to M. de Marcellus on the 10th instant.

Upon a first consideration, I am by no means sure that it will be necessary to reply officially to this Note of M. de Chateaubriand; since it in effect admits all the material propositions of the Note to which it is an answer.

The questions brought forward by France at Verona are acknowledged to have been French questions, in the sense in which they are in my Note described to have been such; that is to say, the interest of France is stated in those questions not as distinct from the interest of Europe, but as more immediate; and it is not denied that the refusal of His Majesty's Plenipotentiary to concur in the decisions of Verona, was founded on the omission by France to substantiate any specific ground of complaint against the Spanish Government.

In the subsequent part of M. de Chateaubriand's Note, while the assertion of my Note of the 10th instant—that Great Britain had in 1820 declined anticipating hypothetical cases in which it might be impossible to remain at peace with Spain—is disputed; the only two cases which are cited in exception to that assertion, are cases wholly independent of the principle of interference in the internal concerns of other nations.

It is averred, that we admitted the necessity of war against Spain; first, if Spain herself should be guilty of aggression against other States, and secondly and specifically, if she should attempt to possess herself of Portugal.

Unquestionably, with respect to either of those cases, Great Britain would admit not only prospectively and hypothetically, and as to Spain, but positively and directly as to any other Power whatever, that aggression against any of its neighbours would justify war; and that aggression against Portugal would impose upon Great Britain the duty of protecting her ally.

But these admissions leave the question as to the right of interference in the affairs of Spain, where it was.

With respect to that part of M. de Chateaubriand's Note which describes the nature of the demands intended to be made by France upon Spain, and takes credit for the moderation of them; your Excellency will not fail to observe that our difference with France and the Allies throughout, is not as to the arrangements which it might be desirable to obtain from Spain, but as to the principle on which France and the Allies propose to require them.

We disclaim for ourselves, and deny for other Powers, the right of requiring any changes in the internal institution of independent States, with the menace of hostile attack in case of refusal. The moderation of such demands in no degree justifies in our eyes such a mode of enforcing them; and this distinction it is the more important to keep steadily in view, and to impress upon the French Government, at a moment when, for their sake and at their desire, we are suggesting to Spain in a tone of friendly counsel, alterations similar to those which France is proposing as the alternative of hostilities.

Your Excellency will speak in this sense to M. de Chateaubriand, when you acknowledge on my part the receipt of his official Note; from the general tone of which, and from the friendliness of its expressions towards this country, you will inform M. de Chateaubriand that his Majesty's Government derives the liveliest satisfaction; at the same time that it views with deep regret the tendency of that part of the Note which appears to indicate an expectation of hostilities with Spain.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Stuart, G. C. B. &c. &c.

(CLASS. B)—PARIS AND MADRID.

Nos. 1 and 2 unimportant.

No. 3.—MR. SECRETARY CANNING TO SIR W. A'COURT.

(Extract.) Foreign Office, Dec. 9, 1822.

I have received this morning, the Duke of Wellington's final dispatches from Verona.

No argument will be left unemployed on the part of his Majesty, which may tend to allay a warlike disposition in his Most Christian Majesty's councils. His Majesty's mediation between France and Spain, if solicited by Spain and accepted by France, would be gladly given and earnestly exerted, to settle the disputes between those Powers, and preserve the peace of the world.

If Spain be disposed to solicit that mediation, she will entitle herself to it; first, by redressing our grievances—and secondly, by a confidential and spontaneous assurance, that his Catholic Majesty and his family are altogether safe from violence.

Upon this latter point it is not intended that you should make any direct demand to the Spanish Government. It could not properly find its place in a diplomatic communication to the Minister of his Catholic Majesty. But M. San Miguel may be easily led to understand how important an aid would be afforded to any interposition of ours on behalf of Spain, if we could accompany it with the declaration of our entire conviction, that on this point Europe has nothing to fear.

No. 12.—SIR WILLIAM A'COURT TO MR. SECRETARY CANNING—*Received Jan.* 9, 1823.

(Extract) Madrid, Dec. 26, 1822.

I saw M. de San Miguel again this morning, who continued to speak in the same friendly tone as during our last conference, and repeated his assurances that every thing respecting our claims should be arranged to our entire satisfaction, provided the Cortes granted him the faculties he demanded.

In the course of this conference M. de San Miguel said, that he fully understood our position, and our friendly intentions towards Spain; which arose indeed from a conviction of our own interests. In never could tally with English policy, that France should be in military occupation of Spain.

He then added, that from every report which had lately reached him, he did not believe any war was likely to take place.

With respect to the possibility of any future solicitation of British mediation, he gave me to understand that it was a question of so delicate a nature, and necessarily so dependent upon contingencies, that he wished, at present, to say nothing upon the subject.

NO. 13.—MR. SECRETARY CANNING TO SIR W A'COURT.

(Extract) Foreign Office, Jan. 11, 1823.

You have judged quite correctly in not pressing the mediation of His Majesty. The refusal of the French Government puts any *formal* exercise of it now out of the question. But, substantially, our good offices may do all that the most regularly accepted mediation could have done.

The position in which the Spanish and French Governments stand towards each other cannot last. Every day brings with it the hazard of an accidental infraction of peace on the frontiers; and the smallest such infraction might confound all our hopes and endeavours. Till France shall withdraw her army of observations there is no security against such hazards. France cannot withdraw her army (it is fair to admit) without some cause to assign for doing so. The only cause to be assigned must be some satisfactory assurances received from Spain. Spain may be reluctant to give such assurances to France, under the apparent influence of a menace. But she may confide them to us, who neither require them, nor threaten any consequences of withholding them. If Spain has griefs against France, she may in like manner confide to us the statement

of them, as an inducement to France to be satisfied with less concenssion.

Such is the summary of the present state of things, on which depends the fearful alternative of peace or war. We earnestly desire the former; not only for our own interest, as M. San Miguel suggests, but for the larger interest of Europe, (those of Spain herself included,) in which ultimately, if not immediately, our own no doubt may be involved.

We wish for peace therefore in Eurepe; but peace for ourselves we are determined at all events to preserve; and should our efforts to maintain it between France and Spain prove abortive, we shall have the consolation of having discharged the duty towards both, of a faithful and disinterested ally; and shall retire thenceforth within the limits of a strict neutrality.

This last topic you cannot state too clearly, or press too strongly upon M. San Miguel; as there are not wanting those who may wish to inspire him with the nation, that the anxiety which we manifest to rescue Spain from the war is an earnest of a determination to join her in the war, if it should come upon her. I have discouraged in the most decisive manner, some obscure indications of a wish and hope of this kind, in the Spanish mission in this country.

No. 17.—MR. SECRETARY CHANNING TO SIR CHARLES STUAET.

(Extract.) Foreign Office, January 24, 1823. I enclose to your Excellency a copy of a note which M. de San Mignel, the Spanish Secretary of State, addressed to Sir William A. Court, (on the 12th Instant,) and requested him to transmit to this Government.

The object of this note is, as your Excellency sees, to obtain the good effects of his Majesty's Government with France, for the purpose of averting hostilities.

In your conversation with M. de Chateaubriand, your Excellency is not to over-rate the value of the concessions, implied, rather than distinctly expressed, in the note of M. de San Miguel; nor to represent it as completely satisfactory, and as leaving nothing to be desired; but it is just and reasonable at the same time, to consider the circumstances under which it was written.

Assuredly the more enlightened part of the Government, or of the Cortes, of Spain, does not believe the Spanish Constitution of 1812 to be, in all its parts, usefully and permanently practicable. But if there exist imperfections in the frame of the Government of France, or of England respectively, should we consent to reform those imperfections on the demand of a Foreign Power, and under the menace of a foreign war the penalty of our refusal?

Even by the mode in which the demand was made by France, that part of the Spanish Government or Nation, which might be willing to undertake those ameliorations of the present Constitution of Spain without which it is alleged to be unsafe to her neighbours, has been placed in a situation of great difficulty. Is it not plain, that the same proposition completely changes its nature, according to the manner in which it is brought forwards?—That one, which, if submitted through the regular channels of diplomacy, might be matter of wholesome advice or amicable remonstrance, when addressed to a nation aloud, and in the presence, as it were, of all the world, becomes a taunt and a defiance? The publication of the dispatch to M. Legarde, while it was yet on its road to Madrid, is, I know, defended by the alleged necessity of tranquillizing the public mind of Paris. But if the public mind at Paris required to be tranquillized, was not the public mind at Madrid liable to be inflamed?

The French Government desires to assure itself of the safety of the Royal Family of Spain, and of a disposition in the leading Members of the Cortes, as well as of the Government, to turn to advantage any occasion that may occur, or that can be created by a prudent and gradual course of measures, for the remedy of the defect in the Spanish Constitution:—a channel is now opened to the French Government for endeavouring to arrive at those assurances. A precipitate removal of the Royal Family from Madrid—would be the instant and infallible consequence of the march of the French Army across the Frontier. If the amendments in the Spanish Constitution are absolutely necessary, and it is hopeless to bring about those amendments othrwise than by arms;--has the French Government chalked but to itself the course by which a successful invasion is to be made to lead to the desired result? The occupancy of Madrid, as repeated experience shews, is not the dominion of Spain. The King, and the Cortes, will be established else where, and what is then to follow but a continuance of civil and foreign war, spreading misery and devastation over the whole kingdom? The immediate object however, of your interview with M. de Chateaubriand, is to bring before him the overture from M. de San Miguel; to offer his Majesty's Minister at Madrid as a channel of communication with the Spanish Government; and to assure the French Government of the anxious desire of his Majesty, to promote in that or in any other way the attainment of such a settlement with Spain, as France may deem consistent not only with her safety but her honour.

NO. 20.—MR. SECRETARY CANNING TO SIR WILLIAM A'COURT.

Foreign Office, January 26, 1823.

This dispach points out the duty of Sir William A'Court in case of two alternatives: "1st. of the Government of France having decided for war; or, 2dly, of its having consented to avail itself of the opening presented by M. San Miguel's note."

(Extract.

In the former case, you have nothing to do, but to profess anew his Majesty's fixed determination, to maintain during the war a strict and impartial neutrality: always ready at the same time to listen to any call for the renewed interposition of his good offices; if balanced success, or a reviving sense of common danger and mutual interests, shall better incline the contending parties to accommodation.—In the first case, the British Ambassador has only to profess the determination of his Court to maintain a strict neutrality. In the second case, he is to press "earnestly upon M. San Miguel a frank and friendly opinion, in support of such of those terms as appear to be not unreasonable."—Mr. Canning then proceeds, "To liberate the person and family of the King, not only from danger, but from the appearance of restraint; to give something like force and free-will to the actions of the Executive Power; to rescue the deliberations of the Cortes from the overawing influence of the Clubs; are, next after the Amnesty (which should perhaps precede them all), the alterations the most desirable, and those which would give the greatest confidence of Foreign Nations.

"These and any other objects of the same sort and with the same tendency, we are now, after the clear and practical proofs which we have given of our indisposition to claim any thing as of right, or to enforce any thing by menace, for the amendment of the Spanish Constitution, warranted to recommend, with all the earnestness which is prompted by our true friendship for the Spanish Nation; by our experience of the practice of free Governments; and by our conviction of the sufferings and the perils which must be derived to Spain and to Europe from a war."

NO. 24.—SIR CHARLES STUART TO MR. SECRETARY CANNING.—RECEIVED FEBRUARY 2D.

(Extract) Paris, January 30, 1823.

Monsieur de Villele, whom I accidentally met on Tuesday evening, appeared surprized to find that I did not consider the language of the Speech perfectly in union with the tenour of his Excellency's former assurances. He said, that the violent alernative, to which the King refers, is mentioned in a *conditional* sense.

I could not avoid expressing my regret, that this public manifestation of demands for such changes in the Spanish Constitution, as the leaders in that country would hardly be persuaded to attempt, should not leave his most Christian Majesty the means of receding from the position in which he has been placed.

No. 25.—is a Dispatch from Mr. Secretary Canning to Sir Charles Stuart, dated Foreign Office, Feb. 3, 1823.—It commences with recapitulating the progress of the negociation, and enforcing the position our Governmet has continued to maintain. Mr. Canning then alludes the Speech of the King of France on opening the Chambers, and thus proceeds:—

The principle put forward in that Speech as the basis of the French demands upon Spain, is liable to a double construction. If, as we are disirous of believing, the sentiment intended to be conveyed is no other than that, in order to give stability to any modification of the present system in Spain, and to afford sufficient assurance to France to justify in discontinuing her war like preparations, the King of Spain must be party and freely consenting to any such modifications? and if your Excellency shall obtain from the Freneh Minister an avowal that such is the intention of the Speech, the British Government will be most happy to continue at Madrid their amicable and earnest endeavours, to ascertain the means, and to recommend the policy, of accommodation.

But it would not be right to conceal from the French Minister, that a different construction is generally put upon the paragraph to which I refer. It is construed as implying, that the free institutions of the Spanish people can only be legitimately held from the spontaneous gift of the Sovereign, first restored to his absolute power, and then divesting himself of such portion of that power as he may think proper to part with.

The Spanish Nation could not be expected to subscribe to this principle; nor could any British statesman uphold or defend it.

We can conscientiously recommend to Spain to modify her Constitution of 1812. The law of nation warrants the suggestion from one friendly Power to another, of Counsels for the melioration of internal Institutions, provided that suggestion be made in good faith, and not in a spirit of dictation; and provided it be not attempted to be supported by force. But the British Government could not advise any People, in adoptiug changes, however beneficial, to admit the principle on which (according to this latter construction) the Speech of the King of France would be understood to prescribe them. It is indeed a principle which strikes at the root of the British Constitution.

The British Government does not presume to hold out its own political institutions as the only practical system of national happiness and freedom. It does not presume to question the freedom and happiness which France enjoys under institutions emanating from the will of the Sovereign, and described as *octroyées* from the throne. But it could not countenance a pretension on the part of France to make her example a rule for other Nation; and still less could it admit a peculiar right in France, to force that example specifically upon Spain, in virtue of the consanguinity, of the reigning Dynasties of those two kingdoms. This latter reason would, on the contrary, suggest recollections and considerations, which must obviouly make it impossible for Great Britain to be the advocate of pretensions founded upon it,

No. 25, Sir W. A'Court to Mr. Canning, received Feb. 6. announces the arrival of Lord Fitzroy Somerset at Madrid.

NO. 30.—SIR WILLIAM A'COURT TO MR. SECRETARY CANNING.—RECEIVED FEB. 13.

(Extract) Madrid, 27th January 1820.

The French Minister received two dispatches from M. de Chateaubriand by the last courier, which was to be read to M. San Miguel as well as to the King, It states, that after the fruitless efforts made by the Representatives of the Continental Powers, as well as by Sir William A'Court and Lord Fitzroy Somerset (the last of whom, it must be observed, had not left Paris seven davs, and not even arrived at Madrid when the French dispatch was written) to engage the Spanish Government to listen to the suggestions of reason, and to adopt a line of greater moderation, no other course remains to the Government of his most Christian Majesty than that of recalling its Ministers from Madrid; that this is the only step left for the maintenance of peace; that the Duke of Angouleme is upon the point of placing himself at the head of 100,000 men upon the frontier; and that if the King of Spain, released from his present thraldom, and placed at the head of his army. shall be allownd to advance to the Banks of the Bidassoa, in order to treat with him, a firm and durable peace may be established between the two countries; the ancient intimate connexion between France and Spain restored; and the fleets, armies and resources of France be placed from that moment entirely at the disposal of his Catholic Majesty.

That France does not pretend to dictate to Spain the precise modefications she ought to adopt in her Constitutions; but in order not to expose herself to the charge of having intentionally left her wishes unexplained she declares that she will not renew her relations of amity with this country, until a system be established with the consent of and in concert with the King, ensuring a like the liberties of the Nation and the just privileges of the Monarch; and until a general Act of Amnesty be passed in favour of every individual persecuted for political offences from the promulgation of the Constitution in 1812, down to the present period.

NO. 32.—SIR WILLIAM A'COURT TO MR. SECRETARY CANNING.—RECEIVED FEBRUARY 22.

(Extract) Madrid Feb. 7, 1823.

Sir William declares that M. de Chateaubriand's statement of the conditions necessary to the establishment of amicable relations between the two countries, is so extremely vague, that he should really be at a loss to inform the Spanish Government, if called upon to do so, what are the precise concessions which would ensure the maintenance of peace. He says he will not lose sight of the amnesty, but press it by every argument in his power.—One object was already gained, viz. that of the shutting up of the Landaburian Society.

In a conversation with M. San Miguel, the Spanish Minister observed, that with respect to modifications there was neither a man nor a party in Spain (were the Ministry to be changed a hundred times) who would venture to purpose their adoptions, till the time pointed out by the Constitution; and that, had any hopes been held out to me of an opposite nature, I might depend upon it they never would be realized.

In the course of a long and desultory conversation, M. San Miguel put very prominently forward, the evident acknowledgment of the intention to establish a permanent French interest in Spain, contained in certain passage of the King of France's speech to the Chambers.

NO. 43.—MR. SECRETARY CANNING TO SIR CHARLES STUART.

Foreign Office, March 31, 1823.

Sir,—The hopes of an accommodation between France and Spain, which his Majesty has no long been encouraged to cherish, in despite of all unfavourable appearance, being now unhappily extinguished, I am commanded by his Majesty to address to your Excellency, for the purpose of being communicated to the French Minister, the following explanation of the sentiments of your Government upon the present posture of affairs between those two kingdoms.

The King has exhausted his endeavours to preserve the peace of Europe.

The question of an interference in the internal concerns of Spain, on account of the troubles and distractions which have for some time prevailed in that kingdom, was not one on which his Majesty could, for himself, entertain a moment's hesitation. If his Majesty's Plenipotentiary at Verona did not decline taking part in the deliberations of the allied cabinets upon that question, it was because his Majesty owed to his allies, upon that as upon every other subject, a sincere declaration of his opinions; and because he hoped that a friendly and unreserved communication might tend to the preservation of general peace.

The nature of the apprehensions which had induced the King of France to assemble an army, within his own frontier, upon the borders of Spain, had been indicated, in the first instance, by the designation of "Cordon Sanitaire." The change of that designation to that of an "Army of Observation" (which took place in the month of September last) did not appear to his Majesty to imply more, than that the defensive system, originally opposed to the contagion of physical disease, would be continued against the possible inconveniences, moral or political, which might arise to France, from a civil contest raging in a country separated from the French territory only by a conventional line of demarcation. The dangers naturally incident to an unrestrained intercourse between two countries so situated towards each other; the dangers of political intrigue, or of occasional violation of territory, might sufficiently justify preparations of military defence.

Such was the state of things between France and Spain at the opening of the Congress at Verona. The propositions brought forward by the French Plenipotentiary in the Conferences of the Allied Cabinets were founded on this state of things. Those propositions did not relate to any project of carrying attack into the heart of the Spanish monarchy, but were in the nature of inquiries:—1st, what countenance France might expect to receive from the Allies, if she should find herself under the necessity of breaking off diplomatic intercourse with the Court of Madrid? And 2dly, what assistance, in supposed cases of outrage to be committed, or of violence to be menaced, by Spain? These cases—were all contingent and precautionary. The answers of the three continental Powers were of a correspondent character.

The result of the discussions at Verona was, a determination of his Majesty's allies, the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia:—1st. To make known to the Cabinet of Madrid, thro' their respective Ministers at that Court, their sentiments upon the necessity of a change in the present system of the Spanish Government; and, in the event of an unsatisfactory answer to that communication, to recall their respective Ministers; and to break off all diplomatic intercourse with Spain. 2dly. To make common eause with France against Spain, in certain specified cases; cases, as has been already observed, altogether contingent and precautionary.

His Majesty's Plenipotentiary declined concurring in these measures; not only because he was unauthorized to pledge the faith of his Government to any hypothetical engagement, but because his Government had, from the month of April 1820, uniformly recommended to the powers of the alliance to abstain from all interference in the internal affairs of Spain; and because, having been from the same period entirely unacquainted with whatever transactions might have taken place between France and Spain, his Government could not judge, on what grounds the Cabinet of the Tuileries meditated a possible discontinuance of diplomatic relations with the Court of Madrid; or on what grounds they apprehended an occurrence, apparently so improbable, as a commencement of hostilities against France by Spain.

No proof was produced to His Majesty's Plenipotentiary of the existence of any design on the part of the Spanish Government to invade the territory of France, of any attempt to introduce disaffection among her soldiery, or of any project to undermine her political institutions; and so long as the struggles and disturbances of Spain should be confined within the circle of her own territory, they could not be admitted by the British Government to afford any plea for foreign interference. If the end of the last and the beginning of the present century saw all Europe combined against France, it was not on account of the internal changes which France thought necessary for her own political and civil reformation; but because she attempted to propagate, first her principles, and afterwards her dominion, by the sword.

Impossible as it was for his Majesty to be party to the measures concerted at Verona with respect to Spain, his Majesty's Plenipotentiary declared, that the British Government could only endeavour through his Majesty's Minister at the Court of the Catholic King, "to allay the ferment which those

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measures might occasion at Madrid, and to do all the good in his power."

Up to this period no communication had taken place between his Majesty and the Court of Madrid, as to the discussions at Verona. But about the time of the arrival of his Majesty's Plenipotentiary, on his return from Verona, at Paris, Spain expressed a desire for the "friendly interposition" of his Majesty, to avert the calamities of war. Spain distinctly limited this desire to the employment of such "good offices" on the part of Great Britain, as would not be inconsistent with "the most strictly conceived system of neutrality." Nor has any period occurred, throughout the whole of the intercourse of the British Government with Spain, at which the Spanish Government has been for one moment led, by that of Great Britain, to believe, that the policy of His Majesty, in a contest between France and Spain, would be other than neutral.

In pursuance of this request, and of his previous declaration at Verona, His Majesty's Plenipotentiary received instructions at Paris to make to the French Government the offer of his Majesty's mediation. In making this offer, the British Government deprecated, from motives of expediency as well as from considerations of justice, the employment towards Spain of a language of reproach or of intimidation. They represented as matter of no light moment the first breach, by whatever power, of that general pacific settlement which had been so recently established, and at the cost of so many sufferings and sacrifices to all nations. Nor did they disguise from the French Government the anxiety with which they looked forward to all the possible issues of a new war in Europe, if once begun.

In addition to suggestions such as these, the British Government endeavoured to learn from the Cabinet of the Tuileries the nature and amount of the specific grievances of which his Most Christian Majesty complained, against Spain; and of such specific measures of redress or conciliation on the part of Spain, as would arrest the progress of his Most Christian Majesty's warlike preparations.

The French Government declined the formal mediation of his Majesty; alleging, in substance that the necessity of its warlike preparations was founded, not so much upon any direct cause of complaint against Spain which might be suspceptible of accurate specification and of practical adjustment as upon the general position in which the two kingdoms found themselves placed towards each other; upon the effect which all that was passing and had been for some time passing in Spain produced upon the peace and tranquillity of his Most Christian Majesty's dominions; upon the burdensomeness of that defensive armanent which France had thought herself obliged to establish on her frontier towards Spain, and which it was alike inconvenient to her to maintain, or without some change of circumstances which would justify such change of counsel to withdraw; upon a state of things in short, which it was easier to understand than to define; but which, taken altogether, was so intolerable to France that open hostility would be far preferable to it. War would, at least, have a tendency to some conclusion; whereas the existing state of the relations between France and Spain might continue for an indefinite time, increasing every day the difficulties of Spain, and propagating disquietude and alarm throughout the French army and nation.

But although His Most Christian Majesty's Government declined on these grounds a formal mediation, they professed an earnest desire for peace, and accepted His Majesty's "good offices" with Spain for that object.

Contemplating all the mischiefs which war might inflict upon France, and through France ultimately perhaps upon all Europe; and which it must inflict, more immediately and inevitably, upon Spain, whose internal animosities and agitations a foreign war could not but exasperate and prolong; the British Government was deeply impressed with the necessity of peace for both kingdoms; and resolved, therefore, whether invested or not with the formal character of mediator, to make every effort, and to avail itself of every chance, for the prevention of hostilities. The question was now become a question simply and entirely between Spain and France; and the practical point of inquiry was not so much how the relations of those two governments had been brought into their present awkward complication, as how that complication could be solved, without recourse to arms, and an amicable adjustment produced, through mutual explanation and concession.

Nothing could have induced His Majesty to suggest to the Spanish nation a revision of its political institutions, as the price of his Majesty's friendship. But Spaniards of all parties and descriptions, admitted some modifications of the Constitution of 1812, to be indispensibly necessary; and if in such a crisis as that in which Spain now found herself, distracted at once by the miseries of civil war, and by the apprehension of foreign invasion, the adoption of modifications so admitted to be desirable in themselves might afford a prospect of composing her internal dissentions, and might at the same time furnish to the French Government a motive for withdrawing from the menacing position which it had assumed towards Spain, the British Government felt that no scruple of delicacy, or fear of misconstruction, ought to restrain them from avowing an earnest wish that the Spaniards could prevail upon themselves to consider of such modifications, or, at least, to declare their disposition to consider of them hereafter.

It is useless now to discuss what might have been the result of his Majesty's anxious endeavours to bring about an accommodation between France and Spain, if nothing had occurred to interrupt their progress. Whatever might be the indisposition of the Spanish Government to take the first atep towards such an accommodation, it cannot be disguised, that the principles avowed and the pretensions put forwarded by the French Government, in the speech from the throne at the opening of the Chambers at Paris, created new obstacles to the success of friendly intervention. The communication of that speech to the British Government was accompanied, indeed, with renewed assurances of the pacific disposition of France; and the French Ministers adopted a construction of the passage most likely to create an unfavourable impression in Spain, which stripped it of a part of its objectionable character. But all the attempts of the British Government to give effect at Madrid to such assurances and explanations proved unavailing. The hopes of success became gradually fainter; and have now vanished altogether.

AFFAIR OF HONOUR.—A meeting has taken place between Lieutenant-Colonel Ch—rch—ll, late of the Grenadier Guards, and Lieutenant F. of the 13th Light Dragoons. The latter received the fire of his antagonist, but did not return it. The cause of the quarrel is supposed to be of a domestic nature.

Sir Charles Bamfylde continues mending; and was yesterday able to be moved from one room to another.

Mr. Winewright has been appointed to succeed Mr. Backhouse as Secretary to the Liverpool Office, in London.

The friends of Sir Francis Des-nges though disappointed in the late contest for Alderman in Langburn Ward, console themselves by a pun, that as Sir Francis has long *dyed* to live, they hope he with live long enough to die an Alderman.

[*London, April 9.*

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